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6-STATE DECLARATION CIRCULATED AT GENEVA TALKS

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A joint declaration by heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden addressed to all the nuclear powers has been issued today at the current session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Presenting the declaration Mexican Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Flores Olea recalled that the sponsors of the declaration call for an end to the tests, production and deployment of nuclear weapons systems and the systems of delivery as the first step to a considerable cut in the nuclear arsenals. Therefore, the speaker went on to say, all the powers having nuclear weapons should unilaterally commit themselves not to be the first to use them.

In the course of the meeting a member of the Peruvian delegation said that his government had declared its solidarity with the authors of the declaration.

The declaration of the six states representing various areas of the world, said Harald Rose, head of the GDR delegation, reminds about the need for immediately examining measures aimed at preventing nuclear war. We hope that this stimulates the work of the conference. On the other hand, H. Rose pointed out, there is no indication that the United States Administration is prepared to change its adventurist policy of confrontation and massive arms build-up, which creates unfavourable conditions for the work of the Geneva forum. This is borne out by the results of the NATO Council session in Washington in May and the recent summit meeting of the seven major Western powers in London.

The deployment of new American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, the GDR representative continued, has been a heavy blow to European and universal security, has undermined international confidence based on the principle of equality and equal security. But the Warsaw Treaty member-states will never yield to blackmail and will not permit an upsetting of the military balance and creating a serious threat to their security.

The session was also addressed by the Italian representative, who reiterated the known NATO propositions.

KOZYAKOV ON USSR READINESS FOR ARMS TALKS

LD150155 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] In his answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA published on Thurday, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko noted that, unfortunately, calls by Western leaders to conduct a dialogue in talks with the Soviet Union are not backed by anything real.

Our observer, Vladislav Kozyakov, devotes his weekly comment to these most acute issues of resuming Soviet-American talks and curbing the nuclear arms race.

[Kozyakov] Konstantin Chernenko has once again confirmed that the Soviet Union is fully prepared to conduct a dialogue and talks with the United States to considerably reduce nuclear armaments. Is a dialogue necessary? Are talks necessary, he asked, and continued: Our answer today is the same as yesterday. They are necessary, but the dialogue should be honest and talks should be serious. We are ready for them any time.

Recalling Soviet proposals on substantial reductions in nuclear weapons, Konstantin Chernenko pointed out, we stand for a serious discussion of the issues at the bargaining table as soon as the American side removes the actual ultimatum to talks it has created. In this context a real positive change in the stand of the United States and its allies would find deserving response on our part, the Soviet leader stated in his answers to questions of PRAVDA.

Now if you examine what President Reagan and his secretary say about talks and dialogue with the Soviet Union you will see no signs of their desire to remove the major obstacle created by the deployment of the American first-strike missiles in Europe. Just the contrary, the administration keeps repeating that the deployment of new American missiles will be continued as was scheduled. This means that the present American leadership is actually doing everything to prevent any talks on curbing the nuclear arms race, and to oppose any serious dialogue with the Soviet Union on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. According to press reports from Washington, as President Reagan moves into his election campaign he is coming under increased pressure from the Republicans and Democrats alike to break the deadlock in talks with the Soviet Union to control nuclear weapons.

This explains why the tone of official American statements with regard to Soviet-American relations has somewhat changed. But the change in words alone does not mean any change in policies. By the way, it was a White House official who told the ASSOCIATED PRESS on Wednesday that no changes in the American foreign policy is expected during Reagan's news conference scheduled on Thursday. I don't know, he said, that the President has any news to make at all on the foreign policy front. In other words, the White House concentrates not on seeking mutually acceptable agreements on the reduction of nuclear arms on the basis of equality and like security, but on delivering a propaganda campaign to mislead the public. Under the cover of official statements in favor of talks and a dialogue, intensive preparations for a nuclear war are in full swing in the United States and NATO, preparations which have blown up the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons and undermined the nuclear arms control process as a whole and which are fraught with tragic consequences for humanity.

Under such circumstances Konstantin Chernenko regarded it necessary to once again address an unequivocal call to the United States and its allies. It's time to prove, he said, by concrete steps, their share of responsibility for the future of peace, realize the hopelessness of the policy from the position of strength and staking on the arms race, display real, not fake, readiness for dialogue and talks to find mutually acceptable solutions to questions on which the future of humanity depends. The Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko pointed out, does not lack such readiness.

MATERIALS ON CEMA SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

TV on Summit Ending

LD141226 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 14 June, in its Novosti newscast carries as its first item an announcer-read report on the conclusion of the Moscow CEMA summit. Video shows general long-shot of scene inside the hall, with camera zooming in to close-up shots of the leader of each delegation signing the documents, including Chernenko signing for the Soviet Union. Tikhonov is sitting on Chernenko's right. Visible in the row behind are, from left to right: Vorotnikov; other figure shielded by an unidentified official; Grishin; and Ponomarev. Camera changes to clip showing Chernenko, seated, addressing the gathering. Sitting immediately behind him are, left to right: Aliyev, Grishin, and Ponomarev.

Jaruzelski Reception Address

LD141235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Address by First Secretary of the PZPR and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski, at the 4 June reception in Moscow in honor of the participants of the CEMA economic summit conference -- read by announcer]

[Text] Deeply respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko! Dear Comrades!

It is a great honor for me, on behalf of the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries, and also on behalf of the Polish delegation, to convey to you, dear Comrade Chernenko, and to the whole Soviet leadership heartfelt thanks for the initiative in convening this conference, for the creative contribution made to the preparation of it, for the hospitality and for the warm and fraternal wishes which you have expressed today.

Our joint work was extremely fruitful. The decisions of the present conference are of enormous, truly historic, importance for the further development of the member-countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, for the deepening of their cooperation, and for the strengthening of their unity and cohesion. A good foundation has been created for further increasing the pace and scale of economic and scientific-technical integration, and of ensuring that the countries of the socialist community have economic security. This is more necessary today than ever before. We must respond to the challenge of the present day and rebuff the imperialist attempts of discrimination and pressure, and the interference in our internal affairs.

In the conference declaration we underlined the close mutual interdependence of peace, the security of the peoples, and the development of international economic relations, carried out upon a healthy foundation. This is hampered by the aggressive circles of the United States, which are trying to break the balance of forces that sets the foundation for the preservation of peace and to achieve a dominant position in the world. They are shipping up the arms race and using economic and psychological weapons. And the activity of revanchist forces, which have not ceased counting upon undermining the territorial and political order in Europe, is being intensified. These are the causes that bring into the foreground ever more forcefully the task -- of the very greatest importance -- of carrying out actively the Leninist peace-loving policy that is inherent in socialism, and at the same time of strengthening our defensive shield, the Warsaw Pact.

Once again we have confirmed with complete strength the topical nature of the program of concrete peace proposals contained in the Prague Declaration of the Political-Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, in the Moscow Joint Statement by party and state leaders of the European socialist countries, and in other initiatives.

Our joint position expressed in them is quite clear: Recognition of the principle of equality and equal security for the sides and the curbing of the arms race is the way to reestablish detente and secure a real prospect for peace in Europe and the whole world. This we shall strive to achieve unswervingly and persistently. Our conference is convincing proof of that.

This year, Comrade Jaruzelski went on to say, a whole range of fraternal countries will be celebrating the jubilee of the 40th anniversary of liberation, of the establishment of people's rule and the start of the building of a new life. Socialism has allowed us to overcome backwardness and unprecedented destruction caused by war in an extremely short time span. It created and implemented conditions for rapid and comprehensive development of our countries. This was assisted to a huge extent by the fraternal aid given by history's first state of workers and peasants, our great friend the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Its potential, experience, and internationalism were and remain an invaluable support for us, especially in difficult moments and in misfortune.

We express our sincere and deep gratitude for this to the Soviet people, the Communist Party and its Central Committee. The historic gains of the socialist countries achieved under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties serve as convincing confirmation of the fact that time is on our side. Thus, giving a high evaluation of the results achieved from our cooperation, we have been concentrating our attention on the future these past few days. We are looking far ahead and striding confidently into the coming 21st century. In this lies the strength and durability of our system, whose essence and goals are development, progress and service to the people. It is equally a confirmation of our unswerving backing of peace, our confidence in tomorrow and in the correctness of our cause.

We shall part convinced of the fact that the goals we have outlined will be achieved. This is something real, since we can always count on one another. Integration and unity -- these are our weapons. We have strengthened them and thus the conference has multiplied our forces. It will serve well the cause of socialism.

Allow me, dear comrades and friends, said Wojciech Jaruzelski on conclusion, to propose a toast: To the further successful work of the CEMA and effective implementation of its aims! To the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community and their unity and good fortune! To the great Soviet Union, its Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee!

To your health, dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko! To the health of all our Soviet friends! To peace and socialism!

The speeches by Comrades Chernenko and Jaruzelski were listened to with great attention and greeted by prolonged applause. The reception was conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Chernenko-Honecker Meeting

LD141701 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko today met with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker.

Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in various fields of party, state, economic and social life was highly assessed during the conversation. It was stressed that this cooperation plays an ever greater role in implementing the plans of communist and socialist construction in both countries, defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SUPG congress.

During the discussion of international issues, special attention was given to ensuring European security and averting the war menace that had been sharply enhanced following the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

Many of these missiles are being concentrated on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany which is thus being turned into a launch pad for U.S. nuclear missiles. It was also noted that the intensification of war preparations on the part of NATO facilitates the activisation of extreme right-wing, revenge-seeking circles in the FRG.

Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker reaffirmed the determination of the USSR and the GDR to continue to give a firm rebuff to the machinations of the enemies of peace and international cooperation, directed at disrupting the existing military equilibrium in the world. They also reaffirmed the need for seeking to curb the arms race and normalise the European and world situation. They stressed in this connection the significance of the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which represent a real alternative to the militarist course of the United States and NATO.

The USSR and the GDR will continue to make their active contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, strengthening the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and consistently developing socialist economic integration.

Erich Honecker invited on behalf of the GDR leadership a Soviet party and state delegation to attend the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of the unity of views on all questions discussed.

Delegations Depart

LD141911 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- Delegations that took part in the economic conference of the CMEA member countries at the summit level left Moscow:

Of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov,

Of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar,

Of the German Democratic Republic led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker,

Of the Mongolian People's Republic, [incomplete as received]

Of the Polish People's Republic headed by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski,

Of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu,

Of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak.

The delegations were seen off by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Grigoriy Romanov, Dmitriy Ustinov, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Viktor Chebrikov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev, Konstantin Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, other officials.

STATEMENT ON DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD150845 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- Follows the full text of the statement adopted at the economic conference of CMEA member states at summit level:

Statement

On the Main Directions of Further Developing and Deepening the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation of CMEA Member States

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and heads of government of the countries that took part in the economic conference of CMEA member states at summit level discussed the most important questions of the present stage and prospects of the economic development and mutual cooperation of the fraternal countries and unanimously arrived at the agreement on the need and topicality of further expanding the scale and enhancing the effectiveness of this cooperation.

The participants in the conference noted that in the 1970s, after the 23rd (special) session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, that was held at summit level in 1969, the countries of the socialist community, owing to the selfless labour of the peoples under the guidance of communist and workers' parties, substantially consolidated their economic, scientific and technical potential, carried out major social programmes, ensured the stable growth of the peoples' living standards, the further development of science, education, culture, public health and social security. The interaction of the fraternal parties and states has become deeper and multifaceted. This facilitated the considerable successes in the building of socialism and communism.

The experience and practice of CMEA member states convincingly demonstrate the fundamental advantages over capitalism that are inherent in socialism, such as social and national equality, plan development of the economy, ideological cohesion of society, confidence in the morrow, constant concern for man and the all-round development of the individual. The socialist way of life is enriched on this basis, the political system of socialism is developed and socialist democracy, which in practice guarantees man the most extensive rights and freedoms, is perfected.

The economic and social progress of CMEA member countries is in sharp contrast with the crisis situation in capitalist countries. Capitalism's inability to rid itself of deep economic crises and acute socio-political upheavals is being confirmed again.

The increased economic might of CMEA member countries has become the material basis of their policy of peace, relaxation of international tension and mutually advantageous cooperation with other states. The international prestige of socialism, which is the determining factor of mankind's social progress has grown considerably and its influence on the course of world development has increased.

The correctness and timeliness of the collectively worked out course of deepening cooperation and developing socialist economic integration, which have become an important factor of the all-round progress of each of the fraternal countries and of bringing closer the levels of their economic development, have been fully confirmed.

Principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in internal affairs of countries, full equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, which are recorded in the Charter of the CMEA and the comprehensive programme of further deepening and perfecting cooperation and developing socialist economic integration, have become established in relations between them, are being implemented and will be consistently implemented. A considerable contribution to the deepening of the all-round interaction of the fraternal states, to the strengthening of their unity and cohesion is made by each CMEA member state, especially the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conference noted the topicality of the comprehensive programme of further deepening and perfecting cooperation and developing socialist economic integration, of the long-term multilateral and bilateral programmes of cooperation, the provisions of which are being embodied in practical deeds.

The plan development of the national economy and mutual cooperation of CMEA member countries made it possible to substantially ease in many fields the impact on their economy of the economic crisis that has erupted in the capitalist world and to counteract the aggressive course of the imperialist circles, the attempts of the United States and some of its allies to pursue a policy of economic pressure and discrimination.

At the same time the participants in the conference noted that there still exist considerable reserves for expanding mutual cooperation, deepening specialisation of production and co-production, increasing mutual trade in the interests of a more effective utilisation of the production, scientific and technological potential of the fraternal countries and raising the living standards of their peoples.

The leaders of the fraternal parties and governments concentrated attention on the solution of tasks stemming from internal and external conditions which have changed in recent years.

They agreed to instruct the planning and economic bodies of their countries, when drafting economic development plans for the period remaining till the end of the current five-year period and coordinating annual protocols on trade turnover, to look for the possibility of expanding on a mutually advantageous basis trade with CMEA member countries also in excess of the volumes of operative long-term agreements.

The participants in the conference expressed confidence that the CMEA member countries have all that is necessary to raise mutual cooperation to a new level.

They are unanimous that the most important tasks of CMEA member countries in the field of the economy and mutual cooperation at the present stage are:

To accelerate the switching of the economy to the intensive path, to raise its efficiency by perfecting the structure of social production, by rationally and thriftily using the existing material and labour resources, by making better use of the fixed assets and of the scientific and technological potential:

To ensure the further growth of social production as the mainstay of strengthening the material and technical basis of socialist society and raising the living standards of the people;

To raise the technical level, reliability, durability and quality of output, to expand and quicken the renewal of the range of products;

To develop the export potential, first of all in the manufacturing industries;

To site productive forces more rationally;

To speed up the process of the gradual evening out of the levels of economic development of CMEA member states, and first of all to bring the levels of economic development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic to those of the European CMEA member states.

The conference decided to take a new step in deepening the coordination by CMEA member states of their economic policy in fields connected with their mutual cooperation and by interested countries also in other fields of socio-economic development to the extent to which these countries shall find it necessary. By this coordination the CMEA member states mean the working out on a collective basis of ways of solving major economic problems of mutual interest and of much importance for the determining by each of the fraternal countries of directions of economic development and cooperation for a lengthy span of time, the joint definition of ways of direct interaction in the spheres of science, technology, material production and capital construction.

All this activity should facilitate the mobilisation of the possibilities of countries and the strengthening of their mutual cooperation for purposes of the dynamic and balanced development of the economy of each country and of the entire community of CMEA member states on the basis of the all-round intensification of production and the introduction of world achievements of scientific and technological progress, facilitate the provision of the necessary resources, in particular, fuel, energy, raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods, modern machines and equipment, the active participation of CMEA member states in the international socialist and world division of labour, the acceleration of the processes of the evening out of the levels of their economic development.

It was found useful to intensify the collective work of the communist and workers' parties and the governments of CMEA member states to develop cooperation and socialist economic integration, to exchange experience of economic management. It was found expedient to hold regular meetings at the level of the highest party and state leadership to coordinate fundamental directions of the strategy of the long-term economic development of CMEA member states and the deepening of the international socialist development of labour.

The participants in the conference proceed from the premise that the coordination of economic development plans will be concentrated on the solution of priority tasks and will be the main instrument of coordinating economic policy in fields connected with mutual cooperation, and by interested countries also in other fields, of forming stable economic and scientific-technical ties between CMEA member states and also serve as the basis for the drafting of their national plans in the part that concerns mutual cooperation.

When coordinating economic development plans the planning and foreign trade bodies, with the participation of bodies of branch management, and when necessary also of economic organisations, should coordinate first of all the main directions of the specialisation of countries in the international socialist division of labour, the measures to increase mutual deliveries of the most important goods, the main proportions and the structure of the mutual trade turnover, and objects of production cooperation.

Measures shall be taken for the coordination of plans to be concluded before the commencement of the new plan period and for the results of this coordination to be formalised in corresponding agreements and reflected in national plans.

The participants in the conference view the extensive development of production cooperation and the establishment of direct ties between amalgamations, enterprises and organisations as an important direction of perfecting the economic mechanism of cooperation and raising its effectiveness. For this purpose the CMEA member-countries shall carry out measures to grant them the necessary powers and to create the corresponding conditions of cooperation. Favourable conditions shall also be created for the establishment on a cost-accounting basis of joint firms, enterprises and other international economic organisations.

Viewing the utmost acceleration of scientific and technological progress as being especially topical the participants in the conference reached agreement on the joint drafting on the basis of national programmes of a comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress for a period of 15-20 years as a basis for the working out of a coordinated and in some fields a uniform scientific-technical policy with the aim of the speediest solution through joint efforts of the most important questions in the field of science and technology and the implementation of the achieved results in production in the interested countries on mutually advantageous terms.

It was found necessary to strengthen cooperation in the field of standardisation and unification, to expand the mutual exchange of information on scientific-technical accomplishments.

It was agreed that in machine-building cooperation shall be of a comprehensive nature and directed mostly at supplying the key branches of production with machines and equipment of a high quality and of the world technical level. It was stipulated that countries shall produce both finished products and parts and assemblies, as well as products used in the whole of the machine-building industry, and that the mutually delivered equipment shall be fully provided with spares. Special attention shall be given to the development of electronics, micropocessors and industrial robots.

The participants in the conference hold that by mobilising their own resources and intensifying mutual cooperation it is possible to ensure the solution by all CMEA member states of the raw materials and fuel-and-energy problems.

For these purposes the CMEA member states shall carry out a set of measures directed first of all at an economical and rational use of energy carriers and raw materials, at lowering the energy- and material-intensity of production on the basis of the introduction of progressive technological processes, modern machines and equipment, changing the structure of production and the consumption of raw materials and energy carriers. At the same time they shall take the appropriate measures to develop cooperation in the field of the production and mutual deliveries of fuel, energy and raw materials.

To create economic conditions ensuring the implementation and continuation of deliveries from the Soviet Union of a number of types of raw materials and energy carriers to satisfy the import requirements in volumes determined on the basis of the coordination of plans and long-term accords, the interested CEMA member states shall gradually and consistently develop within the framework of an agreed-upon economic policy their structure of production and export and carry out the necessary measures for this in the field of capital investments, reconstruction and rationalisation of their industry with the aim of supplying the Soviet Union with the products it needs, in particular foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods, some types of construction materials, machines and equipment of a high quality and of the world technical level.

Mutually acceptable decisions on these questions shall be worked out with due consideration for the objective economic conditions of the USSR and other CMEA member states as well as the structure of production and mutual trade turnover of these countries. This shall ensure a mutually advantageous compensation of expenditures and open up the possibility of further deepening a stable long-term specialisation of production within the framework of the socialist community.

It was found expedient to make a change in the structure of energy production and to expand cooperation in the field of the predominant development of atomic power generation and the fuller utilisation of all types of energy carriers, including new non-traditional sources of energy. The CMEA member states shall jointly work out programmes to build atomic power stations and atomic heat-supply stations to the year 2000.

The CMEA member states shall direct their efforts and mutual cooperation at perfecting the structure of metallurgical production, raising the quality and expanding the range of output, lowering the metal-intensity of products, increasing the production of high-quality steel and other high-quality materials for the manufacturing industry.

Agreement was reached to substantially increase already in the coming years the output and deliveries of chemical products on the basis of mutual cooperation, specialization and co-production, and to ensure a fuller utilisation of the raw material resources of the chemical industry.

The participants in the conference regard as a top priority task the utmost development of branches of the agroindustrial complex and cooperation in this sphere. The CMEA member states shall direct their efforts at increasing the production of food on the basis of the introduction of progressive technologies, the development and perfection of the material and technical basis of agriculture and the food industry, and also at increasing mutual deliveries of foodstuffs with the aim of improving the population's supply and structure of consumption.

They shall carry out the corresponding measures, including the participation of interested countries in capital investments and in providing exporter countries with other economic incentives on a bilateral or multilateral basis by the interested countries.

To ensure a better supply of the population with high-quality consumer goods the CMEA member states shall take joint measures to strengthen the raw materials basis for their production, carry out the technical refitting and modernisation of the corresponding branches of industry, substantially increase the output of these products for mutual delivery, expand co-production of durables and increase the exchange of high-quality consumer goods.

The CEMA member states shall carry out agreed-upon measures for the comprehensive development of mutual transport ties providing, in particular, for a closer coordination of plans to develop transport, coordination of capital investments in the development of the transport infrastructure of countries that are of mutual interest, for increasing the capacity of border railway stations, perfecting the system of planning and conditions of carriage of foreign trade freight by all types of transport, giving special attention to the need of improving the conditions of sea carriage to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba.

Mutual trade turnover shall further increase on the basis of the expansion and deepening of cooperation and economic integration.

The CEMA member states consider it their international duty to continue on the existing just basis the provision of assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic in accelerating the development and raising the effectiveness of their national economy with due account for the tasks of socialist industrialisation set by these countries, and to facilitate their extensive participation in the international socialist division of labour.

The CMEA member states find it necessary in present-day conditions to make the mechanism of cooperation within the framework of the CMEA more effective, meeting the tasks of perfecting the international socialist division of labour and raising its effectiveness, the timely solution of ripe problems and increasing the interest of CMEA member states in the priority development of mutual cooperation. The task of organically combining cooperation in the field of plan activity with the active utilisation of commodity-monetary relations retains its topicality.

The operating system of price-forming in the mutual trade and the monetary-financial instruments of cooperation shall be further developed and the collective currency -- the transfer rouble shall be strengthened.

The development and perfection of the mechanism of cooperation should be facilitated also by the proposals that are now being worked out in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to bring closer the structures of economic mechanisms of CMEA member states in those fields which are of paramount importance for the development of mutual economic relations.

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of government of CMEA member states find it necessary further to develop consistently economic cooperation with other socialist countries that are not members of the CMEA proceeding from the important role that this cooperation plays in the economic development of each country and in the strengthening of socialism's positions in the world.

The CMEA member states shall further pursue the principled line of developing trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with all countries of the world on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for adopted international commitments.

They shall further expand cooperation with developing countries proceeding from the premise that this shall facilitate the growth of the national economies and the strengthening of the economic independence of these countries, and the development of mutually advantageous economic ties with them.

They are further prepared to develop mutually advantageous trade, economic and scientific-technical ties with developed capitalist countries, with all states of the world.

The conviction was confirmed that the development of these ties shall facilitate the strengthening of understanding among peoples and the easing of international tension.

The participants in the conference find it necessary to raise the role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the organisation of the cooperation of CMEA member states and to perfect the activity of its bodies, and also the activity of international economic organisations set up by these countries.

The participants in the conference express the firm conviction that the consistent fulfilment of the adopted decisions shall give a new important impulse to the further steady development of their economies and mutual cooperation, to the growth of the prestige and attraction of socialism in the world, to a still closer and all-round strengthening of the unity of CMEA member states united as they are by common fundamental class interests and the ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic,

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam

For the German Democratic Republic,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

For the Republic of Cuba,

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

For the Mongolian People's Republic,

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic

For the Polish People's Republic,

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

CEMA DECLARATION ON PEACE, COOPERATION

LD150959 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 15 Jun 84

["Declaration of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance: 'Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- The highest representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who met in Moscow for an economic conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, consider it their duty to draw the attention of the peoples of the world and governments to the need to take urgent measures to ensure the normal development of international political and economic relations in order to strengthen world peace and to promote the progress of mankind.

The Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member countries adopted in Prague on January 5, 1983 and the Joint Statement of the party and state leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia in Moscow on June 23, 1983, put forward a constructive and realistic program for the solution of the most urgent world problems.

In accordance with those documents, the participants in the economic conference of the CMEA member countries at the summit level reiterate their resolve to act in the interests of ensuring peace and improving international relations in the economic field.

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of state and government of the CMEA member countries proceed from the assumption that the world political and economic situation affects more than ever before the interests of all the countries and peoples, and express their deep concern about the enhanced threat to peace. International tension has grown substantially as a result of the course pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and their attempts to achieve military superiority, to pursue a policy "from strength," to interfere in internal affairs, to encroach upon the national independence and sovereignty of states and to consolidate and recarve "spheres of influence." Old seats of tension are rekindled and new conflicts and crisis situations provoked in different parts of the world.

The escalation of the arms race by those forces constitutes one of the main causes of the aggravation of political and economic instability in the world, increases the threat of nuclear war, jeopardizes the very existence of mankind and puts an ever heavier burden on the peoples of the world by diverting huge material and financial resources and slowing down economic and social progress.

The already tense situation was further aggravated with the beginning of the deployment in certain NATO countries of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which ushered in a new, very dangerous phase of the nuclear arms race on the European Continent. This development forced the Soviet Union to take a number of measures in response. The talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and on strategic armaments were broken off.

The ruling circles of the USA are trying to exploit for their political ends international economic contacts as well. Violating the commonly recognized norms of state-to-state relations, they breach existing agreements, organize trade, credit and technological blockades and resort to all sorts of methods of pressure, embargo and "sanctions" even in food trade with regard to those countries which reject their encroachments and diktat. They make attempts to impose this policy line on their allies and also on other states.

Such actions are aimed not only against socialist countries. Those forces use different pretexts and preach anti-communism in pursuit of their goal of resolving domestic problems at the expense of others, to weaken rivals, to squeeze them out of world markets, to establish control over whole regions of the world and to subvert the positions of countries and even individual companies maintaining business contacts with socialist countries. This is impairing to international economic relations as a whole.

Reliance on force, escalation of the arms race and subordinationof economic relations to aggressive policy hamper the solution of the basic problems of world economic development and make it difficult to overcome the economic crisis in the capitalist world, compounded by energy, raw materials, food and monetary crises. Disorganization and restrictions in international trade and instability on the world commodity markets are growing, the tide of protectionism rising and international monetary-financial relations breaking, in particular, because of the imposition of artificially raised interest rates.

All this aggravates economic difficulties and leads to the further deterioration of the situation of the mass of working people in capitalist countries. The runaway growth of prices continues, unemployment has reached unprecedented proportions and people feel more and more uncertain of their future. The onslaught on detente has spilt over into an attack on the rights and social positions of the working class, the peasantry, the broadest sections of society.

The overwhelming majority of developing countries are finding themselves in particularly dire straits. Using every means of political and economic pressure, the imperialist states are shifting onto the shoulders of the peoples of those countries the burden of the economic crisis, continuing to intensify their neo-colonialist exploitations, and pressing for conditions conducive to the infiltration of their economies by foreign capital, first and foremost by transnational corporations. The economic growth of the emergent countries is badly complicated and sometimes paralyzed altogether by the effect of such factors as the worsening of conditions for exchange on the world markets, particularly because of substantial drops in real raw materials prices, huge foreign indebtedness, tougher terms for credits and cuts in the funds set aside by developed capitalist states for developing countries. As a consequence, the gap between the level of the latter's economic development and that of developed capitalist states is widening and the poverty and hunger of hundreds of millions of people growing worse.

This situation curtails possibilities also for the solution of such major problems for humanity as a whole as the ensuring of food supply for the growing population of the world, the rational use of fuel and raw materials resources, the exploration and development of new energy sources, space and the world ocean and environmental protection.

The dangerous course of whipping up international tension is being countered by socialist countries, by the communist and working class movement, by other revolutionary and democratic forces, and by the mounting powerful anti-war movement, which express their resolve to put an end to aggressive policy, to remove the threat of nuclear war, to protect the independence and freedom of the peoples and to cooperate under conditions of peace and on the basis of equality. The blocking of mutually beneficial cooperation and of the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis also faces the growing opposition of the progressive public of the world at large, the movement of the non-aligned countries, other states, and realistic politicians and businessmen in capitalist countries, in particular, in the United States itself. This tendency is manifest in the fact that, despite pressure, many capitalist countries continue to extend economic contacts with socialist states.

As for the CMEA member countries, they resolutely denounce and reject the course of subverting the peaceful foundations of state-to-state relations and oppose every form of exploitation and any attempt at intervening in the internal affairs of other countries and exploiting economic contacts as a means of political pressure, regarding them as a gross violation of the commonly recognized norms of international law and the principles of the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

This course towards the countries of the socialist community, as historical practice shows, is absolutely futile. Relying on their growing economic, scientific and technical potential and on the superiority of the socialist planned economy and strengthening their unity and cooperation, they possess everything they need to counter any pressure or discriminatory measures and any attempt to interfere with their development and participation in international economic cooperation.

Socialism is capable of effectively resolving the most complex national and international problems. As a result of the dedicated work of their peoples and thanks to their close collaboration, the socialist countries, overcoming difficulties, have achieved outstanding results in the economy, culture, education and health care, in asserting equality and friendship among nations and in providing favourable conditions for the flourishing of the individual. These successes are proof of the visibility of the socialist system and its superiority over capitalism.

The example of the CMEA member countries, their achievements in building socialism and communism and the consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation among them are exerting a great positive influence on world development. Consistently implementing in practice the principles of state-to-state relations of a new type in their mutual cooperation and also in contacts with other countries, the socialist states are making an effective contribution to the restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis.

The participants in the conference stressed that the further development and improvement of cooperation and the extension of specialisation and co-production among the CMEA member countries would help resolve by joint efforts urgent problems of their economic development, in particular, meet their energy, raw materials and food needs, speed up the development and introduction of advanced technology and production processes, and improve the use of material and labour resources and production, scientific and technological potentials. This will facilitate the economic and social progress of every individual country, raise the material, cultural and intellectual standards of their population and strengthen the might, unity and cohesion of the socialist states.

At the same time the CMEA member countries are far from indifferent to the development of the political and economic world situation. They have a profound interest in having it improved, not only because it influences the fulfilment of their economic development plans and the normal growth, of their economic, scientific and technical contacts with other states. Socialism, which has asserted itself as the most progressive world system, intrinsically acts from positions of great responsibility for the future of mankind because its supreme goal is concern for man, for the good of man.

The leaders of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of state and government of the CMEA member countries believe that it is necessary to work not for confrontation between states belonging to different social systems, not for raising ever new obstacles in relations between them but for a search of constructive ways to develop stable international political and economic realities and for the interests of all countries. They firmly believe that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved militarily. The CMEA member countries also have always been consistent opponents of economic isolationism and have perserveringly advocated broad mutually beneficial cooperation with other states, the normalisation of international economic contacts and the removal of all sorts of barriers from the path of their development.

The experience of the past decade forcefully demonstrated the need for and usefulness of detente for all the peoples of the world. It contributed to improvements in international relations and to the development of mutually beneficial economic contacts between countries. The lessening of the war threat made it possible to increase economic assistance to emergent countries.

The developing states and socialist countries have unfolded and are carrying on struggle for restructuring international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis.

The participants in the conference believe it important to consolidate and augment everything positive that was achieved in international relations during the 1970s and to work for stronger mutual trust and for the development of equal cooperation among states regardless of their social systems. This necessitates constructive efforts of all the states in both politics and the economy.

There is no more important task today than the task of safeguarding world peace and averting nuclear catastrophe. Priority is attached to ending the arms race, moving to arms reductions, and maintaining military-strategic equilibrium at progressively lower levels. These constitute the major condition for improving the world economic situation as well.

The participants in the conference are convinced that if the principle of equality and equal security is strictly observed, the nuclear arms race can be halted and states can initiate real nuclear disarmament measures. This calls for political will and for honest, equal and constructive dialogue respecting the security interests of all countries. It is on this basis that it will be possible to rid Europe completely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The imperative of peace and security in Europe nowadays is an end to the stockpiling of new nuclear weapons on the continent. In this context the states represented at the conference insist on stopping the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and state that if measures leading to the withdrawal of the missiles already in place are taken, steps to reverse the measures taken in response will be made simultaneously. This will provide a basis for the resumption of the talks to achieve proper agreements to rid Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Major importance is also attached to the proposals of the socialist states to reach agreement without delay on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; on the prohibition of the militarisation of space and the use of force in space and from space against targets on earth; on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons on a worldwide scale and, as a step towards that goal, on their elimination on the European Continent.

The states represented at the conference draw attention to the exceptionally important proposal on concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty member states and the NATO member states. They strongly advocate that the nuclear powers which have not yet renounced the first use of nuclear weapons should do so.

In view of the task of resolving world economic problems, particular significance is being attached today to ensuring the earliest possible beginning of substantive talks between the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries to reduce military spending on the basis of a well-developed and concrete proposal recently put forward by the allied socialist countries in their address to the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Agreement on reducing military spending, naturally, should embrace all the states having major military potentials. The means released as a result of reductions in military spending could be used for purposes of economic and social development, in particular, as assistance to developing countries.

These and other proposals of the states of the socialist community on detente and disarmament are well-known. The CMEA countries are prepared actively to participate in their practical implementation as well as in the implementation of constructive initiatives put forward by other states.

The successful completion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and-Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe could play a great role in lessening the threat of war and scaling down armed confrontation.

In international economic relations practice demands mutually beneficial and equal cooperation between all countries. Otherwise no solid material base for the consolidation and extension of detente can be created.

Faithful to the principles of peaceful coexistence, the leaders of the Communist and workers' parties and heads of state and government of the CMEA member countries address all the peoples and leaders of state and government with an appeal to make energetic efforts to extend international economic cooperation.

The proposals put forward by socialist countries at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, at the United Nations and at other international forums to this effect are in force. By way of extending these proposals, the participants in the conference hall for carrying out a program of action to improve and to establish trust in that most important area of state-to-state contacts. [sentence as received]

It is necessary first and foremost to achieve the practical implementation of all the recommendations and agreements aimed at promoting mutually beneficial and fruitful economic cooperation that have been worked out by the joint efforts of states and reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the final document adopted at the Madrid meeting of the states participating in that conference, and also in the charter of economic rights and duties of states, in the declaration and the program of action on establishing a new international economic order and in other U.N. resolutions.

Every method of economic aggression, such as the use or threat of embargo, boycott or trade, credit and technological blockade, should be excluded from the practice of international intercourse.

It is necessary strictly to observe in economic relations among all states the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use, complete equality, respect for national interests and the right of every nation to decide its destiny, mutual benefit, non-discrimination and most-favoured-nation treatment.

The CMEA member countries are consistent champions of effective solutions and actions aimed at removing any exploitation from international economic relations, at ensuring unimpeded international scientific and technical cooperation, at removing discrimination, artificial obstacles and unfair exchanges from trade relations, at establishing just and economically sound correlations between prices for raw materials, food and manufactured products and to this end at tightening control over the operations of transnational monopolies. They advocate the regimenting of monetary-financial relations, stand against the policy of high interest rates and champion the normalisation of terms under which credits are granted and paid back so that those terms, particularly with relation to the indebtedness of the developing countries, should not be used as a means of political pressure and interference in internal affairs.

The participants in the conference reiterate the firm intention of their countries to develop fruitful trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts with all the socialist, developing and developed capitalist states which display readiness to do so.

They believe it useful to extend those contacts first and foremost on the basis of long-term programs and agreements and to employ different mutually beneficial forms of cooperation, in particular, cooperation in technical equipment and construction of projects, industrial cooperation, joint work on scientific and technical problems, etc.

The CMEA member countries stand for more energetic use of potentialities for the development of business cooperation with capitalist states and also with their businesses and companies. Much importance is attached in this respect to broadening economic, scientific and technical contacts between European states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the accords reached at the Madrid meeting. Mutually beneficial cooperation among them could contribute to broader trade, to the supply of energy and raw materials, to the acceleration of technical progress, to the development of international transportation, to environmental protection and to a rise in employment in countries with a high level of joblessness.

The CMEA member countries advocate the establishment of mutually beneficial relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and economic organisations of developed capitalist and developing countries. In this context they reiterate their readiness to conclude an appropriate agreement between the CMEA and the EEC with a view to facilitating the further expansion of trade and economic contacts existing between the member countries of those organisations.

The leaders of the Communist and workers' parties and the heads of state and government of the CMEA member countries believe it imperative to intensify work to restructure international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis and to establish a new international economic order.

Noting with satisfaction the increased importance of the movement of non-aligned countries as a powerful factor of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism -- the forces of war and aggression -- and the efforts made in that direction since the 6th non-aligned summit in Havana, the participants in the conference express their solidarity with the resolutions and message of the 7th Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi, aimed at resolving the vital problems of our time -- the struggle for stronger world peace, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, national independence and the ensuring of the economic and social development of every country.

The CMEA member countries support the progressive demands of the developing states in the struggle for economic decolonisation, for ensuring states in the struggle for economic decolonisation, for ensuring complete sovereignty over their natural and other resources and their economic activity, for their broad and equal participation in solving international economic problems, for an end to the outflow of capital and the drain of skilled personnel, and for the unconditional application of the general system of preference with a view to the need to counter the deterioration of the economic situation of the developing countries and to contribute to their progress.

The eradication of backwardness, the gradual closing of the gap between economic development levels and the provision of conditions for the harmonious expansion of international contacts in the economy, science and technology constitute one of the fundamental factors of economic stability and the improvement of the international political climate.

International economic relations should be restructured in a way enabling all the countries of the world to develop comprehensively their economic potentials and to advance on the road of development under conditions of peace, justice and mutual cooperation.

The CMEA member countries will continue to do what they can to render economic and technical assistance to states which have won freedom and independence in their efforts to develop their national economies.

Since responsibility for the age-old backwardness of the developing countries is borne by the former metropolitan states and is inseparable from the policy pursued by the imperialist states nowadays and from the activities of international monopolies, the CMEA member countries view as perfectly justified the demands of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that those who are to blame for the difficulties suffered by those countries should expand considerably the transfer of resources by way of compensating for the damage caused as a result of colonial plunder and neo-colonialist exploitation, reduce the burden of the indebtedness of the developing states and ease their access on beneficial terms to international credit sources.

The participants in the conference reiterate the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and organisations of its system as a major forum for pooling the efforts of states to strengthen peace and international security and to contribute to the solution of vital world problems. To this end the CMEA member countries are prepared to continue energetically to contribute to their work. They advocate the early start within the framework of the U.N. of global talks on the more important international economic problems in accordance with the resolutions of that organisation, with the participation of all states and with due regard for their legitimate interests.

The CMEA member-countries will cooperate in the implementation of the proposals put forward in the present declaration with all those who have an interest in strengthening international peace and security and in improving international economic relations. They expect from other states manifestations of similar goodwill, mutual understanding and desire for joint actions and are prepared to consider any constructive proposal in this context.

The participants in the conference are convinced that today it is more necessary than ever before for all the parliaments and governments, for the world public at large and for all the sensible people to join their efforts to safeguard and strengthen peace, curb the arms race, promote disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and normalise international economic relations in the interests of all countries and peoples.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic,

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam

For the German Democratic Republic,

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

For the Republic of Cuba,

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

For the Mongolian People's Republic,

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic

For the Polish People's Republic,

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic

ZAMYATIN HOSTS POST-SUMMIT NEWS CONFERENCE

Zamyatin Statement

LD141907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the ending of the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at summit level was held in Moscow today at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Comrade Zamyatin, the head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the press conference with an introductory statement. He said, in particular:

[Begin Zamyatin video recording] [video shows Talyzin, Zamyatin, and Gostev on podium] The conference held a profound and comprehensive discussion of the fundamental issues of economic development and cooperation of the fraternal countries which belong to the CEMA. It also discussed questions of the present stage in world development.

I would like to stress that the entire work of the conference was conducted in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of a frank exchange of views, complete mutual understanding and unity. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who summed up the results in his short speech at the final session today, said that we had an exchange of views on the broadest range of questions pertaining to the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and on a number of international problems.

Important documents have been signed and agreed on outlining the strategy for economic cooperation between the CEMA countries for the long term. Each of our delegations, he said, has every reason to be satisfied with the results of the present economic conference. It will undoubtedly mark a new stage in the life of the peoples of the socialist community, will contribute to their further consolidation, and to successes in resolving the important tasks of building socialism and communism. The participants in the conference have demonstrated firm collective determination to carry on the persistent struggle for peace and security of the peoples, for normalizing international relations. We have faith, Konstantin Ustinovich stressed, in the creative opportunities of our advanced system, in the correctness of our Marxist-Leninist ideology, and in the invincible strength of our international unity. [end video recording]

Comrade Zamyatin, Comrade Gostev, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, and Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent representative to CEMA, then familiarized journalists with the contents of the documents adopted at the conference and spoke about the final day of the conference. Then Comrades Zamyatin, Gostev and Talyzin, and the other participants in the press conference answered questions from the journalists.

TASS Report

LD141603 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 14 TASS -- In connection with the closing of the economic conference of the CMEA member-countries at summit level, a press conference has been held here today for Soviet and foreign newsmen.

Opening the press-conference, Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that the conference had thoroughly and comprehensively discussed the fundamental issues of economic development and cooperation of the fraternal countries -- members of CMEA, important problems of the present stage in the international situation. The whole work of the conference was conducted in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of a frank exchange of views, complete mutual understanding, and unity. Important documents have been agreed upon and signed, outlining the strategy of economic cooperation between the CMEA countries for a long term, the declaration of the CMEA member-countries "Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." As the participants in the conference have agreed, they are to be published in the press on June 15.

It was stressed at the press conference that the latest economic conference of the CMEA member-countries at summit level will undoubtedly become an important event in the life of the peoples of the socialist community, will contribute to their further consolidation, to successes in resolving the important tasks of building socialism and communism. The participants in the conference have demonstrated firm collective determination to carry on the persistent struggle for peace and security of peoples, for normalizing international relations.

The Soviet and foreign journalists, who attended the press-conference, were familiarized with the contents of the documents adopted at the meeting. Boris Gostev, first deputy head of the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted his remarks to the "Statement on the Main Directions of Further Developing and Deepening the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation of CMEA Member-States." He pointed out that the participants in the conference had outlined concrete measures directed at further deepening and enhancing the effectiveness of economic cooperation.

The general conclusion of the conference: Life has fully confirmed the correctness of the course, collectively worked out by the CMEA countries, towards a further development of socialist economic integration. The main national economic problems are being resolved in an ever more coordinated way, with due account for national and common interests. This facilitates all-round progress of each of the fraternal countries and of the entire community on the whole. Boris Gostev stressed that the increased economic might of the CMEA countries is a firm material basis of their policy of peace, detente, and mutually beneficial business relations with other states.

The conferees have decided to make another step towards deepening the coordination of economic policy. They defined long-term guidelines for economic interaction between the CMEA countries, laid firm groundwork for coordinating five-year plans for 1986-1990 and beyond. An accord was reached on the joint development of a comprehensive programme of scientific and technical progress for 15-20 years.

Leonid Zamyatin informed the participants in the press conference about the declaration "Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," adopted at the conference. He said that the leaders of the CMEA countries drew attention of the peoples and governments of the world to the need for implementing immediate measures to ensure a normal development of international political and economic relations in the name of strengthening peace and progress of mankind. They expressed profound concern over the enhanced threat to peace and the serious heightening of international tension due to the course towards confrontation pursued by aggressive imperialist circles, above all in the United States. The declaration stresses that spiralling the arms race is one of the chief causes of the exacerbation of political and economic instability in the world, which enhances the threat of nuclear war. The CMEA countries resolutely denounce the course towards undermining the peaceful foundations of inter-state relations and using economic ties as a means of political pressure.

The declaration sets forth a positive programme for improving the international situation. The leaders of the CMEA member-countries are firmly convinced that no world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by force of arms. The declaration reiterates the firm intention of the CMEA member-countries to develop fruitful trade, economic and scientific-technical ties with all countries displaying readiness for that. The CMEA member-countries recognize as absolutely just the demands of the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America that those responsible for the difficulties, now experienced by these countries, should considerably step up the transfer of resources as a compensation for the damage resulting from colonial plunder and neocolonialist exploitation, to reduce the burden of their debts and ease for them access on favourable terms to the sources of international credits. The leaders of the CMEA member-countries consider it urgent to invigorate work for a restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis.

Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR permanent representative to CMEA, told correspondents about the extraordinary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which was held today right after the closing of the conference. An important distinctive feature of that session, he said, is the fact that taking part in it along with the heads of government were the leaders of the communist and workers parties of the CMEA countries. This made the session particularly important. The session examined the question about the implementation of the decisions of the latest economic conference at summit level. The participants in the session expressed the unanimous view that the implementation of these decisions would raise economic cooperation between the CMEA member-countries to a qualitatively new level, serve towards strengthening their unity and cohesion. The session has also given concrete instructions to the bodies of the council concerned for the implementation of the decisions of the conference and set the terms for their implementation.

Remark on U.S.-USSR Summit

LD142248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Excerpts] There is no obstruction on the Soviet side to a meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and U.S. President Reagan. This was stated by Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, at a press conference held after the CEMA summit in Moscow.

He added that preparation for the talks at the highest level could begin even now, and depending on the progress made there, the two leading politicians would really meet or not. With this statement Zamyatin denied those Western claims that the Soviet Union, with its present behavior, is trying to influence U.S. presidential elections at President Reagan's expense.

Zamyatin on Castro Absence

LD150801 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet Union will deliver energy resources to the other member-states in the future too, but when calculating the price of crude oil, it wishes to take into account more directly the situation of the world market price, instead of the hitherto average price. This, among other things, was discussed at the Moscow press conference following the CEMA summit conference, at which Deputy Premier Talyzin also said that it can be viewed as a new element in the plan coordination work that direct enterprise relations are getting a larger role.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the party's International Information Department, mentioned the fact that Fidel Castro did not take part in the meeting. As he said, the Cuban leader was compelled to be absent from the CEMA summit conference, because of the tense and complex situation that had developed in the Central American region.

On the prospects of a possible Soviet-American summit meeting, Zamyatin said that on the part of the Soviet Union, there is no obstacle in principle to the meeting, but this must be prepared appropriately, as has been previously indicated on the Soviet part.

'Questions and Answers' Program

LD151024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Viktor Anikin, foreign affairs commentator for All-Union Radio]

[Text] Good day, esteemed comrades. In recent days our program has been receiving a torrent of letters in which our listeners show heightened interest in the CEMA economic summit conference which was held in Moscow. In view of the huge importance of this event and its significance for the countries of the socialist community and the entire world, we have considered it necessary to devote today's edition of our program to the results of the Moscow CEMA summit conference. They were extensively covered at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists which was held in Moscow at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The press conference was held by Comrade Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Gostev, first deputy head of the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent representative to CEMA; and Comrade Chukanov, deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Comrade Znuravlev, USSR first deputy minister of Foreign Trade; and Comrade Borisov, USSR deputy minister of finance, took part in the press conference.

Comrade Zamyatin opened the press conference with an introductory statement:

[Begin Zamyatin recording] You already know from radio reports that the CEMA economic summit conference has concluded its work. The conference held a profound and comprehensive discussion of the fundamental issues of economic development and cooperation of the fraternal countries belonging to CEMA. It also discussed questions of the present stage of world development. The following documents were unanimously approved: a declaration "On the Main Directions of Further Developing and Deepening the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation of the CEMA Member-States," and a CEMA member-states declaration entitled "The Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Cooperation."

I would like to stress that the entire work of the conference was conducted in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of a frank exchange of views, complete mutual understanding and unity. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who summed up the results in his short speech at the final session, said that the exchange of views was on the broadest range of questions pertaining to the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and a number of international problems. Important documents have been signed and agreed on, outlining the strategy for long-term economic cooperation between the CEMA countries. Each of our delegations, he said, has every reason to be satisfied with the results of the present economic conference. It will undoubtedly mark a new stage in the life of the peoples of the socialist community, will contribute to their further consolidation, to success in resolving the important tasks of building socialism and communism. The participants in the conference demonstrated firm collective determination to carry on the persistent struggle for peace and security of the peoples, and for normalizing international relations. We have faith, Konstantin Ustinovich stressed, in the creative opportunities of our advanced system, in the correctness of our Marxist-Leninist ideology, in the invincible strength of our international unity. He congratulated everybody on the successful conclusion of the conference. The documents were signed at the end of the conference. We would now like to inform you about them. [end recording]

The press conference was addressed by Comrade Gostev, first deputy head of the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

[Begin Gostev recording] The just-ended conference of leaders of parties and governments of the CEMA member-countries provided a deep and comprehensive analysis of the present state of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the fraternal countries. Those taking part in the conference defined specific measures aimed at further broadening and raising the effectiveness of such cooperation. The accords achieved have been set out in concrete form in an appropriate statement. Allow me to dwell on just some of the most important provisions of the adopted document:

The general conclusion of the conference was the following: Life has fully confirmed the correctness of the course collectively worked out by the CEMA countries for the further development of socialist economic integration. The main problems of national economy are being solved in a more and more coordinated manner, using national and common interests as a point of departure. This assists all-round progress in each of the fraternal countries and the community as a whole.

Speaking in the Kremlin at the reception held to celebrate the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted that we could not of course have achieved the results we now have without broad cooperation. In the past few years, all the countries of the socialist community have substantially consolidated their economic and scientific-technical potential and secured a steady rise in the population's standard of living.

The coordinated activity of the fraternal parties and states has become closer and more multifaceted. In a word, practice has demonstrated convincingly the advantages inherent in socialism.

It should be stressed that the increased economic might of the CEMA member-countries provides a firm material basis for the policies of peace, relaxation of tension and mutually advantageous relations with other states pursued by them. At the same time, those taking part in the conference were of the unanimous opinion that there are considerable reserves available for extending reciprocal cooperation. This concerns, above all, the development of specialization and coordination of production, scientific-technical cooperation and extension of trade. Accord was reached on all these directions.

The conference decided to take a new step toward deepening correlation of economic policy. Important program documents have been signed. Long-term directions have been determined for economic cooperation by the CEMA member-countries and firm foundations have been laid for coordinating 5-year plans for the period 1986-90 and in the longer term. It was recognized as advisable to hold regular summit meetings in order to correlate essential strategic directions of the CEMA member-countries' economic development. In this way, the collective work of the communist and workers' parties and governments in developing economic cooperation and exchanging experience in the building of economic capacities is considerably strengthened.

The main instrument for correlating economic policy will be the coordination of national economic plans. This must first be orientated around the solution of the priority tasks of intensification of the economy. The mechanism of cooperation within the CEMA framework will become more effective. It must increase the countries' interest in reciprocal cooperation.

The conference determined specific ways and means of pooling the production and scientific-technical capacities of our countries, of comprehensively developing cooperation and accelerating scientific-technical progress. The scale of the economic tasks facing the CEMA member-countries is such that their solution requires some time. Thus it is natural that the work of the conference was centered on developing a long-term collective strategy for transferring the economy of the community's countries onto a path of intensification, securing the further growth of their social production and raising efficiency.

As everyone knows, the socialist planned economic system opens up broad possibilities for the solution of large-scale socioeconomic problems. It allows possible variants for solution to be examined in advance, the most promising of them to be selected, and priorities for the distribution of resources to be determined. These advantages of a planned economic operation must be used more fully within CEMA countries' cooperation.

Participants in the conference unanimously agreed that in the eighties and nineties, the council's countries need a cooperation strategy that will assist each of them to substantially improve qualitative economic indices. A leading link in this strategy will be the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Accord was reached on joint elaboration of an integrated program of scientific-technical progress over 15-20 years. It is designed to serve as a basis for developing a coordinated, and in some fields, a single, scientific-technical policy.

You know that the CEMA countries have accumulated a great deal of experience in jointly solving complex scientific-technical and production problems. Examples of this are space research, the development of nuclear power engineering, the production of electronic computer technology, and so forth. On the basis of decisions which have been made, a series of new general agreements on cooperation in science and technology and in production will now be prepared. This will enable more rapid advances to be ensured in key directions of scientific and technical progress. A leading role in this belongs to engineering. The task of meeting requirements for machinery and equipment up to world technical standards has been set.

Ahead lies a transition to deeper forms of division of labor and intensification of cooperation [kooperatsiya] in the fields of science and [work indistinct] production. The common view is that an important line of action in this is represented by direct links between ministries, associations and enterprises participating in international cooperation in production. It was recently reported in the press that measures have already been taken in the USSR to create within the country the conditions essential for this form of cooperation.

Of exceptional importance for the dynamic development of the CEMA countries are the accords that have been achieved on methods of dealing with problems concerning raw materials, fuel and energy. The conference participants voiced the firm certainty that success is attainable in mobilizing their own resources and enhancing two-way cooperation

The conference devoted great attention to social aspects of cooperation and to meeting demand from the peoples of the socialist community for goods and services. Development in all possible ways of economic links in the farming industry and increases in two-way supplies of foodstuffs are envisaged. Joint measures will be taken to strengthen the raw materials base for consumer goods production and to increase substantially the production of such goods for two-way supply. These measures will help to broaden significantly the range of goods in each country and meet popular demand more fully.

Examination was also made of the question of speeding up the process of gradually balancing levels of economic development in the CEMA member-countries. Practice has proved that the international socialist division of labor is a powerful factor for overcoming imbalances in the development of different countries left over from capitalism. Additional measures have been eleaborated to speed up development of the economies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic, and for them to participate more broadly in the international socialist division of labor; in this the CEMA countries see their internationalist duty.

The conference also determined that relations will consistently be strengthened with other socialist countries which are not members of CEMA and that economic links will be developed with all countries of the world on the basis of mutual benefit and equal rights.

In conclusion, it should be stressed that the conference participants voiced the firm certainty that consistent implementation of the decisions made will give fresh impetus to further development of the CEMA member-countries' economy and to deepening cooperation among them. This will serve the growth of the prestige and strength of the attraction of socialism in the world and the even closer consolidation of unity of the CEMA member-countries, which are combined in the common interests of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. [end recording]

Comrade Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department then spoke.

[Begin Zamyatin recording] Allow me now to go on to information about the declaration that was drafted and adopted at this conference. First, I would like to call your attention to the fact that the conference discussed, and once again called attention to, the urgent measures to ensure the normal development of international political and economic relations.

It was noted with deep concern that in the past year the threat to peace had increased considerably. There has been a serious increase in international tension as a result of the policy of confrontation conducted by the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily the United States.

The declaration stresses that attempts to achieve military superiority, the arms race, and the fanning up of military conflicts in various parts of the globe are one of the main reasons for the political and economic instability in the world. It is precisely as a result of this policy of the United States and a number of other NATO states that there has been an increase in the danger of a nuclear war being unleashed.

The declaration notes that the arms race is an increasingly heavy burden on all the peoples of the world, and diverts gigantic material and financial resources; it delays economic and social progress throughout the world. The declaration notes that the U.S. ruling circles are trying to use international economic relations for their own political aims. In particular, in violation of the generally accepted interstate relations, they tear up understandings which have been achieved earlier, and organize trade, credit and technological blockades. They have recourse to various methods of pressure, embargoes and sanctions, even in trade of foodstuffs, against those countries which reject their demands and diktat. The declaration says that such actions by the U.S. ruling circles are aimed not only against the socialist countries.

Under the cover of anticommunism, the imperialist circles wish to solve their internal problems at the expense of other states -- to weaken competitors, to squeeze them out of world markets, to undermine the positions of countries and even individual firms which maintain business links with socialist and other countries. And this, as the declaration stresses, causes harm to international economic relations in the world as a whole.

The declaration notes that the processes aimed at undermining the relaxation of international tension also influence the developing countries and incerases the difference in their development compared with the developed capitalist states; the poverty and hunger of hundreds of millions of people in the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia are intensified.

The particpants in the conference resolutely condemned and rejected the policy of undermining the peaceful foundations of interstate relations. They stated that they come out against all forms of exploitation, against any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and against the use of economic linkage as a tool of political pressure.

The participants in the conference stated that such a policy of the capitalist states, led by the United States, with regard to the countries of the socialist community has absolutely no prospect of success. Our countries have everything they need to withstand any pressure or discriminatory measures, any attempts to hinder their development and participation in international economic cooperation.

Comrades, this has been shown by convincing historical experience. The socialist system has already proved its vital strength internationally and its superiority over capitalism. The CEMA member-countries are making an effective contribution to the reconstructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The declaration sets out a positive program for improving the international atmosphere. It contains a list of all the principled proposals and theses which the socialist countries have put forward for discussion at many international forums, and which were contained in the documents jointly adopted by the countries of the socialist community.

The declaration reaffirms the firm conviction of the leaders of the CEMA countries that present world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, cannot be resolved by military means. The CEMA countries are consistent opponents of economic exclusiveness, and in the declaration there is a section which refers directly to the development of mutually advantageous economic ties between various countries. It stressed that the CEMA countries advocate that all methods of economic aggression -- such as the use or the threat of using embargoes, boycotts, trade, credit and technological blockades and so forth -- should be eliminated from the practice of international relations. The participants in the conference confirmed their intention, the intention of their countries, to develop trade, economic, scientific and technical ties with all socialist, developing and developed capitalist countries which display readiness for this. In this the CEMA countries attach great importance to the fulfillment of the accords which were concluded in the Helsinki documents and in the documents adopted at the Madrid meeting. The declaration notes that the CEMA countries advocate the establishment of mutually advantageous relations between CEMA and the economic organizations of the developed and the developing states. In particular, they confirmed their readiness to conclude an appropriate agreement between CEMA and the European Economic Community.

I will answer a question from an Indian correspondent, the correspondent of the newspaper PATRIOT. He asks me the following question: The London Summit conference of the "Seven" made no concessions to the developing countries. Are there any proposals on this score from the CEMA member-states' summit level conference?

The CEMA countries support the demands of the developing states. They will continue to give whatever economic and technical assistance they can to states which have won their freedom and independence in their endeavors to develop their national -- I stress the word -- economy. In general, CEMA leaders consider that the development of work on the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the establishment of a new international economic order is an imperative necessity. The declaration makes a special point of saying that the responsibility for backwardness and the current economic problems of the developing states is borne by the former colonialist powers.

It cannot be separated from the current policy of the imperialist states, from the activities of the international monopolies. In this connection the CEMA countries recognize the justness of the demands by the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that those responsible for the difficulties they are experiencing should considerably expand the economic and financial assistance given to them as compensation for the harm inflicted as a result of colonial plundering and neocolonialist exploitation, and that they should reduce the burden of their debts and make it easier to gain access to sources of international credit on favorable conditions.

The participants in the conference declared that they favor the earliest possible commencement of global talks, under the auspices of the United Nations, on the most important international economic problems in accordance with a decision of this organization, global talks in which all states would take part, in which their lawful interests would be taken into account. The declaration states that the CEMA countries will cooperate in the implementation of the proposals set out in the declaration with all who are interested in strengthening international peace and security and in healing the world economy.

The journalists were told about the results of the extraordinary annual CEMA session by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent representative to the CEMA.

[Begin Talyzin recording] I should first like to note that a CEMA session is held annually at the level of heads of government of member-countries; directly after the economic summit meeting there was an extraordinary CEMA session, the supreme organ of the CEMA. As has already been noted here, an important feature of that session was that heads of government together with leaders of communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member-countries took part in the summit. Naturally this gave a particular importance to the session.

As was planned, the session examined just one question: the implementation of the decisions of the economic conference. In their speeches, the participants in the session expressed their common opinion that implementation of the decisions of the economic conference would raise mutual cooperation to a qualitatively new level, would enhance its role in the socioeconomic development of the CEMA member-countries, and would promote the strengthening of their unity and cohesion.

The foundations for the decisions of the CEMA session were the final documents of the conference. The work of CEMA is to be developed further, chiefly on their basis. The session unanimously approved the broad program for the implementation of cooperation, gave specific instructions to CEMA organs, and established the periods of time within which each of these major instructions are to be carried out. Systematic control over fulfillment of the decisions is incumbent upon the CEMA Executive Committee.

During the preparations for the economic conference, not only were the most important problems of cooperation formulated -- and this must be particularly stressed here, that this comprised the basis for the elaboration of plans -- but also precise definition was given to ways for solving these most important tasks. Some of the questions on which full agreement and desire by the countries to cooperate had already been expressed during preparations for the economic conference were -- and I stress, by common agreement among the countries -- endorsed for implementation.

On a number of other specific questions outlined in the conference documents, examination and implementation of the corresponding measures had also already begun, including during our work to coordinate our countries' national economic plans for 1986-90: In other words, this work has already started on the threshold of the new 5-year period.

Being drafted in parallel with these documents is a comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress for the next 15-20 years. While this program was being drafted, particular attention was paid to those very latest directions in science, technology and production which make fundamental, and I would say qualitative, changes to the methods of production, and which improve labor productivity and the level and quality of output. For example, the questions of machine-building means supplying the national economies of our countries with the most up-to-date machinery and equipment.

At the same time, priority attention was given to such directions as the development of electronics, microprocessor, computer and robot technologies. In these directions CEMA will be implementing major-scale agreements. As you know, a number of such agreements are in operation within CEMA, for example, to create a unified system of computers, and the CEMA countries fully and completely satisfy their requirements for this new technology by means of their own developments and production.

Among the major problems being solved is the creation of a united component base for electronics, which will be the foundation for the development of all electronic devices and automation. The production of microprocessor equipment and the application of microprocessors in the most varied types of machinery and equipment will be greatly expanded. Based on a coordinated and unified concept of the development of robot technology in our countries, the wide-scale production of industrial robots is being developed for the most varied applications, essentially for all sectors. Making joint use of achievements in electronics and robot technology is the foundation for the specialized and coordinated production in our countries of machine tools with numerical program control, machining centers, special unique machine tools, automatic production lines, and flexible, readjustable production facilities.

Coordination will be considerably expanded in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations. As you know, within the CEMA framework we fully satisfy our requirements for up-to-date and very high-quality equipment for building nuclear power stations in our countries, and such cooperation will be expanded for the construction of both nuclear power stations and nuclear heat-supply stations. Such will be the major-scale agreement; it is virtually ready now, it covers the period to the year 2000, and thus our coordination will be expanded.

Great importance was accorded to creating as early as possible and bringing into use resource-saving technology. As you know, this is an area where there are great opportunities for saving on all kinds of energy, and it is intended to realize this mainly by devising and putting into use the most advanced equipment for saving on various kinds of energy. Here too, there is to be a major program of cooperation.

There is to be a significant broadening and deepening of specialization and cooperation in production of heavy — I would say, unique -- equipment, especially for mining enterprises and for construction work. For instance, it is planned to fully meet the countries' requirements for large-lifting-capacity cranes, for heavy dump trucks with a carrying capacity of up to 180 metric tons. There are to be big increases in output of walking excavators, heavy tractors, pipe-laying bulldozers. It is intended to fully meet our countries' requirements for such equipment. This is hardly something new, but we are now capable of full production -- even overproduction -- of the most modern, powerful gas-pumping stations.

Such cooperation is taking place in other areas, too. In the area of guaranteeing CEMA countries' iron ore and pellets it was agreed to build, by joint efforts, the Krivoy Rog Ore-Dressing Combine, to supply the CEMA countries with both concentrated iron ore and pellets, which are semi-finished products in the metal manufacturing process.

Agreements and possibilities have been drafted for production in the chemical sector -- plastics, chemical fibers, catalysts, plastics for construction, and other kinds of chemical products. Here too, specialization is the key word. The Soviet Union will mainly be developing production of energy-intensive products.

I would also like to mention that major programs have been drafted in the area of meeting popular demand for consumer goods and foodstuffs.

As you know, there is a whole series of products in which saturation has practically been attained in this country -- television sets, refrigerators, washing machines and other equipment for personal use. This is of no surprise, so the main line of action now will be toward higher-quality and more modern types of such items.

Naturally, in these conditions the role and importance of CEMA grows seriously as a collective body and headquarters for implementing the entire programme. Such, approximately, is the range of questions we examined at the session and how the conference progressed.

I would like to mention in conclusion that this extraordinary CEMA session unanimously confirmed the adherence of the CEMA member-countries to the development and deepening of mutually-beneficial -- everybody talked about this -- mutually-beneficial cooperation; not only within the CEMA framework is thus very important, but also with all other countries who desire cooperation on a basis of equal rights and mutual benefit (?with CEMA). [end recording]

In conclusion, the participants in the press conference replied to journalists' questions.

Our program is over. Write to us at the following address: Radio Moscow, International Situation -- Questions and Answers. Goodbye and all the best.

POLITICAL NATURE OF LONDON SUMMIT CRITICIZED

OW150147 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Listeners, the 10th summit of the seven major capitalist states was held in London from 7 to 9 June. Prior to the London summit, the British paper THE OBSERVER wrote that such a summit had become less important, and its prediction turned out to be true. Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Afonin comments on the London summit:

It is true that the usefulness of the summit of the seven major capitalist states has declined during the past decade. This is due first of all, to the rapid decrease in the value of the prescriptions for overcoming the chronic difficulties of capitalism, the "loss leader" of the summit, as well as for tiding over the serious crises in the capitalist world; that is unemployment, inflation, and bankruptcy. No remarkable achievements were made in solving the acute contradictions in the capitalist world at any of the previous nine summits, and the London summit was no exception.

Much talk about the vigor of the American economy was heard at the London summit. This vigor, however, was undeservedly achieved through plundering other states, including major capitalist states, by high interest and dollar rates. At the same time, business is getting worse in the United States -- though it is said to be expedient not to mention this. And it is no secret to the summit participants that the economic growth of the United States is expected to fall in the second half of this year.

Participants at the London summit attempted every possible means to attain an accord in all issues discussed, even if camouflaged. However, they failed to cover up the sharp disagreements among the participants. One of the major issues, on which the heads of the seven states failed to arrive at a unified view, was the approach to the high interest rate in the United States. Though the majority of the participants demanded that the interest rates be reduced, President Reagan refused to make any concessions on the issue, and even hinted that the economic interests of its allies would not be taken into consideration in the future.

Differences in views on a number of other major issues were noted at the London summit. One of these concerns was the reduction of tariffs on capitalist states, that is the issue of holding a new round of multilateral negotiations on limiting protectionism measures in trade in the 1980's. The issue aroused the interest of Japan, in particular. Japan is afraid that too many restrictions would be imposed on the increase of exports, which have provided a major stimulus to Japan's economic growth over the past few years.

During the past few months, the Japanese Government, including Prime Minister Nakasone himself, made repeated efforts to solve the issue with the opening of a new round of talks. It was one of the major issues discussed at the Nakasone-Reagan talks in London prior to the summit. Prime Minister Nakasone succeeded in obtaining Reagan's promise to support the idea and start the new round in 1986. However, this agreement did not have the support of other summit participants.

The West European states, primarily France and Italy, stressed that priority should be given to a speedy solution to the economic depression under the current difficult conditions. It is apparent, however, that the West European states adopted such an approach because of their dissatisfaction with the destructive Japanese invasion of their domestic markets, and their intention to halt this invasion at any cost. In fact, the West European states killed the Nakasone program.

It is certain that the London summit has now come to bear a political color, a tendency which has been quite conspicuous over the past few years. The point is also quite clear from the fact that among the five documents adopted at the summit, as many as four were politically motivated. Regardless of their actual titles, all these documents have one common feature: they all are declaratory documents of exaggeration, filled with grandiloquent phrases, lacking real content. There is no need to be surpised at this. These documents were adapted due to very irresponsible political considerations.

Above all else, primary consideration was given to the Reagan plan, linked to the presidential election in the United States. Apparently other summit participants played up to the American President in anticipation of the reciprocity on the part of the United States. Such an intent was most conspicuously displayed by Prime Minister Nakasone, as the election for the president of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] would be held later this year. By extending a helping hand to President Reagan in his current reelection campaign, the prime minister expects to get some assistance from the President in the LDP presidential election, once Reagan is reelected.

First priority has been given to such political interests rather than to the major issues arousing concern and unease among all mankind. In this connection, it is no wonder that the London summit has been regarded as a conference achieving no results in many countries, above all in the Third World.

OVCHINNIKOV ON LONDON, CEMA SUMMITS, OLYMPICS

OW141427 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1220 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Interview with PRAVDA commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov now visiting Japan, by NKH Foreign News Department reporter Masumi Kobayashi -- recorded; date and place of interview not given; Kobayashi questions in Japanese with Japanese translation of Ovchinnikov answers given in subtitles; translation of Ovchinnikov's remarks is from the Russian]

[Kobayashi] A CEMA summit, an Eastern summit meeting, has been held, timed to coincide with the London summit. However, somehow Romania seems to have been a problem at the Eastern summit -- I mean to say in connection with the nuclear disarmament issue, for instance. In my personal opinion, other Eastern countries maintain quite different positions on political issues. What is your comment on this?

[Ovchinnikov] Well, as far as timing is concerned, there is a simplification in the way your question was put because the meeting of the Big Seven takes place every year, whereas meetings of CEMA at such a high level do not take place very often, and only when questions of general economic strategy must be discussed.

As far as the second part of your question is concerned, it refutes quite clearly what is being written in the Western press about all the socialist countries supposedly being satellites or puppets of the Soviet Union. Now, as among members of a single family, they can have various approaches to solving issues, different proposals, or, in other words, there are and will be problems in CEMA. There are and will be disputes. If there were no disputes or no problems, then there would be no need to convene a summit meeting.

[Kobayashi] It was a surprise to hear that the Soviet Union decided not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics this year. What should we make of this Soviet attitude or decision?

[Ovchinnikov] Well now, why the Japanese sportsmen failed to come to the Olympics in Moscow was hard for us to understand.

They said this was because Soviet troops were in Afghanistan. But American troops were in Japan when the Tokyo Olympics were held. Yet, the Soviet Union went to the Tokyo Olympics. They also said that the Soviet Union committed aggression against Afghanistan. We do not agree with this kind of definition, but nevertheless, television viewers will agree that the U.S. war against Vietnam, in which 600,000 people took part, was a large aggressive war. Yet, at the time, this did not prevent Japan from participating in the Olympics together with U.S. sportsmen, and no economic sanctions against the United States were adopted by Japan.

Therefore, I think that Japan simply has no moral right now to make any kind of reproaches in connection with the Soviet Union's decision not to go to Los Angeles.

[Kobayashi] Next, I would like to turn to the northern territories issue; a border issue. Is it conceivable that the Soviet attitude will change in the days ahead?

[Ovchinnikov] The position of the Soviet Union on the so-called territorial issue will not change. And I want to stress that when one state makes territorial demands on another neighboring state, this is a very dangerous path for the development of relations between them. It can be a very serious obstacle.

[Kobayashi] I have an opinion poll conducted by NHK here. According to this opinion poll, in answer to the question, "What country do you like," 33 percent said that they liked the United States best. In comparison, those mentioning the Soviet Union as the best liked account for a mere 1.5 percent. Why do you think the Soviet Union is so unpopular in Japan?

[Ovchinnikov] As far as the poll that you have cited is concerned, I think that our Japanese colleagues cannot be proud of this result. This is a victory for the opponents of good-neighborly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and a loss for national interests, the fundamental national interests of both Japan and the Soviet Union.

U.S., WESTERN CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM CONDEMNED

LD141716 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] International terrorism, among other questions, was discussed at the recent London meeting of leaders of the seven major Western states. In London, this problem, as Comrade Chernenko emphasized in his replies to PRAVDA, was turned inside out. They discussed some technical details but remained silent on the important issue. They uttered not a single word about Grenada, Lebanon, or Nicaragua. The United States has chosen terrorism as the method of conducting affairs with other states and peoples.

The Reagan administration is trying to obtain from Congress virtually unlimited authority for its thug-like activity in the international arena and for stepping up political repression within the country. This was confirmed by the speech by Secretary of State Geoerge Shultz at a hearing in the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee. Shultz presented a virtual ultimatum when he demanded Congress's approval for a series of bills drawn up by the administration and formulated as the fight against terrorism. Shultz made slanderous attacks on Libya, the PLO, and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). The new legal initiatives of the U.S. Administration are directed against them and other independent countries and progressive associations.

ECONOMIC PRIORITIES OF UPCOMING OLYMPICS SCORED

LD141515 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] New York, June 14 TASS -- According to the U.S. press, the main Olympic stadium in Los Angeles "Coliseum" has not changed much since the Tenth Olympics that were held there 52 years ago. Only a strongly-built guard wearing a jacket with the inscription "Security Service" and small groups of tourists who try to peep inside the stadium through the fence remind one of the coming 23rd Olympics. Those who manage to look inside the statium can see the only novel thing there -- a new covering of racing tracks. Following the principle of holding "economical games" proclaimed from the very beginning, under which as little money as possible should be spent on the Olympics, the organizers of the games confined themselves to the changes which, in their opinion, were indispensible. These included, among other things, the expansion of very narrow passes for the public, which gave grounds for concern over their security in case of an emergency situation.

The organizers of the games did not want to spend the money on creating special grounds where athletes could limber up, and they will have to do it far away from the stadium.

It is difficult to say by what principles organizers of the regatta were guided, since the Olympic harbour in Long Beach does not look as if any competitions of yachtsmen where to be held there soon. The only thing they did was to cover part of the vast beach with old synthetic carpet taken from a soccer field. As for the premises for sportsmen, equipment, rooms for referees, etc., representatives of the organzing committee promise to "do something about it."

The closer comes the beginning of the Olympics, the more fierce struggle is waged over each cent, the more the interests of sports are pushed into the background. One should not be surprised by it: Politicians have made the coming Olympics defective from the point of view of sports, while businessmen continue to make money out of it.

LITHUANIAN PRESS SCORES ANTI-SOVIET PLANS FOR GAMES

LD141727 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Vilnius, June 14 TASS -- Lithuanian anti-Soviet emigre organizations have built their "ravens' nest" in Los Angeles, the venue of the upcoming Olympic Games. They have set up there a special committee under the ill-famed "Ban the Soviets" coalition. This was reported by the weekly GIMTASIS KRASHTAS (NATIVE LAND), which is issued in the capital of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic).

The CIA-backed organizations "The World Alliance of Lithuanian Youth," "The Baltic League," "The Main Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania" have drawn up a detailed plan to kindle anti-Soviet terrorist activities during the Olympic Games of 1984. Special premises were rented near the main sports arenas, where it was planned to entrap athletes, coaches, referees, journalists, and tourists from Soviet Lithuania. Anti-Soviet films were to be screened, slanderous publications were to be foisted on guests from Soviet Lithuania and everything was prepared to convince them to betray their homeland.

This was blurted out by the Chicago-based Lithuanian language anti-Soviet tabloid pretentiously entitled DRAUGAS (COMRADE).

Among the persons participating in that provocative campaign, particularly active is Yuozas Kojalis, who poses for a journalist, and his son Linas. Vilnius newspapers point out that Linas Kojalis holds an important post in the White House and is in charge of liaison with ethnic groups in the USA. What is the anti-Soviet fuss in Los Angeles is the responsibility solely of private organizations?

Some thirty Lithuanian athletes were preparing for appearances in Los Angeles among the USSR national team. The Lithuanian press points out in this connection that during the years of the bourgeois rule (1919-1940), Lithuania ceased appearing at the Olympic Games after two unsuccessful attempts. Lithuanian athletes did not attend the Los Angeles games of 1936 either. The sports movement, which did not have government support, was in a pitiful state. Things began to improve rapidly only after Soviet power was restored. More than 70 representatives of Lithuania appeared among the Soviet national teams at the Olympic Games from 1952 to 1980. Many of them won Olympic medals.

The terrorist campaign unleashed in Los Angeles has closed the door to the Olympic Games.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OPPOSE CHANGES TO UNESCO PLAN

LD141334 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 14 TASS -- Only with the strict implementation of all the components of its plan for 1984-1989, the UNESCO will be able to continue to serve the cause of peace and progress, increasing its intellectual potential, contributing to the search for solutions to the global problems of mankind, rendering assistance to the developing countries in the cause of overcoming backwardness inherited from the colonial epoch, and promoting international equitable cooperation within the spheres of its competence.

This is said in a statement adopted here by the participants in the current 22nd coordination conference of the socialist countries' national commissions for UNESCO affairs. The statement has been adopted in view of the attempts by the USA and its allies at revising the plan. Attempts which are being made by the imperialist circles to undermine the principled and material foundations of the UNESCO's activities are directed first of all against the interests of the developing countries, the statement points out.

The plan, the statement says, constitutes a reasonable balance of the interests of all groups of the UNESCO member-states and a change or, the more so, exclusion of some or other elements to please the selfish interests of individual countries may destroy its integrity, thereby distorting the directedness of this important document, and prevent its implementation.

The participants in the conference also hold that when drafting a programme and a budget of the UNESCO for 1986-1987 one should proceed from the organisation's chief mission expressed in its charter: to implant the idea of the defence of peace in people's minds. Therefore, it is now particularly important and topical to bring home to all the peoples the truth about the ruinous-to-mankind consequences which a nuclear war would result in. The UNESCO, as the world's biggest organisation in the field of science, can make an inestimable contribution to this urgent cause.

AUCCTU'S SUBBOTIN ADDRESSES GENEVA ILO SESSION

LD141956 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 14 TASS -- The general debate at the 70th session of the ILO General Conference, which is being held in the Palace of Nations here, has been addressed by Aleksandr Subbotin, a representative of the Soviet trade unions, AUCCTU secretary. He urged the conference to centre on the resolution of the most acute and topical problems and stressed that the most important of them is the problem of defence of peace, curbing the arms race and channeling the funds released to social and development aims.

The subject of disarmament, A. Subbotin pointed out, should be included into the agenda of one of the next sessions of the general conference, which should draw up and adopt a world declaration on disarmament and socio-economic progress. He declared for setting up at ILO a special programme "Socio-economic Aspects of Disarmament," within whose framework information and research findings would be collected and analyzed, and recommendations drawn up.

The speaker attracted the attention of the conference to the unemployment problem in the capitalist world, which has become a tremendously acute one. He criticized the obviously insufficient efforts exerted by ILO in that most important field as well as the fact that it hushes up and presents in a distorted light the experience of the states, which have forever put an end to that social evil. In that connection, the Soviet delegate stressed the importance of the initiative of the trade union centres of the socialist countries to hold an international seminar on the role and place of the trade unions in the socialist society, which has been until now blocked by the ILO top officials, A. Subbotin declared for including into the annual report of the director-general of the International Labour Office a section on the situation in the field of employment and the progress made by the member-states of the organization in implementing the policy of full employment.

We are for ILO pursuing such policies that the problem of employment, ensuring the right to work, one of the working man's main rights, be permanently in its field of vision, the speaker said.

The soviet representative devoted considerable attention to ILO activities in drawing up international conventions in the field of labour. He subjected to strong and well-argumented criticism the system of monitoring their implementation which exists at the organization. This system, based on the realities of the bourgeois society alone, does not take into consideration the peculiarities of the political systems and the juridical practices of the developing and socialist countries and is used to the political advantage of the imperialist states.

Summing up what has been said, the speaker pointed out, we would wish to hope that the international organization will find its place in the struggle for resolving the most burning problems of the present, for universal and lasting peace on the basis of social justice -- as is placed on record in the ILO Charter -- so as to put an end to such terrible crimes against mankind as the bloody aggression against the Lebanese people, the apartheid regime in South Africa, and the suppression of freedom and democracy in the Central American countries, in particular the bandit seizure of Grenada and the unending provocations against Nicaragua. We are for ILO being closer and more understandable to the working people, loyalty serving their interests, the Soviet delegate said.

PRAVDA REPORTS KGB'S ARREST OF CIA SPY

Part One

PM131305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 84 Second Edition p 6

[First part of special correspondent M. Stepichev report: "Failure: CIA in the Service of the Enemies of Detente and Peace"]

[Text] Lvov-Moscow -- When the Ukrainian KGB received a letter from television repair foreman Ilya G., it became obvious that the writer had taken up his pen not idly but, as the saying goes, with a troubled soul. He wrote: "I have known Izrailevskiy a long time and often been in his company. At first he struck me as simply a braggart and a lover of parties. But now I see he is a dangerous man. I think he has sold himself, lock, stock, and barrel to the Americans. I became particularly convinced of this after my acquaintance Krichevets showed me a letter that Izrailevskiy had sent from the United States, where he now lives. I took note of the following words in that letter: Tell Albert that I have reported my conversation with him 'to the appropriate people.' There is something wrong here..."

Who are Izrailevskiy and Krichevets, and what actually lies behind the words "dangerous man"? Who is this Albert, and what did Izrailevskiy report about him "to the appropriate people"? Before drawing any conclusions, it was necessary to answer these questions. Painstaking work began at the KGB...

In Lvov, Izrailevskiy had won himself a reputation as a sponger and cardsharp. He moved from plant to plant, not staying long anywhere, since what he disliked most of all in life was work. He was in the grip of one passion: to obtain as much money as possible, and to obtain it at any price. He liked to say: "Everyone conducts his own business in life."

Finally, Izrailevskiy decided to emigrate to the "promised land" -- Israel. He was guided solely by the desire for an easy life. As though that notorious "easy life" exists anywhere... Having arranged an invitation from a mythical uncle supposedly living in Israel, he received permission to emigrate from our country. Soon Izrailevskiy turned up in the United States...

But what preceded his departure abroad? Drinking bouts and his wild life were demanding more and more money. It was then that Izrailevskiy met up with Krichevets, who began financing his drinking bouts in restaurants and his games of billiards and cards. He simply became the lackey of that petty swindler. His colleagues nicknamed Krichevets "the crab" for his strongly developed "grasping" abilities. On making people's acquaintance, he would introduce himself as a "materially responsible forwarding agent for a meat combine." Thefts of meat gave him a handsome income. Then Alik, or Albert, surnamed Petrashevich, appeared in their company. In drunken candor, Izrailevskiy said about him: "A very useful little fish!.."

Evidently Izrailevskiy was nurturing plans even then to "make a present" of Alik to the "appropriate people" in the United States and to receive a sizable sum for him. That is more than a pound of meat sold under the counter by Krichevets.

Later, in the course of the investigation, it was ascertained that Izrailevskiy had been assiduously "indoctrinating" Albert. And he soon sensed that under the impact of that indoctrination, Albert was showing keener interest in getting rich without working. Now Izrailevskiy would speak with him about this more and more frequently. Look, he would suggest, Marek Krichevets knows how to live. What about you, Alik? You've a good head on your shoulders. Take a different path...

"What do you mean?" Alik asked. "I have tried to resell diamonds..."

Seeing that he had touched on a raw nerve, Izrailevskiy did not reply immediately:

"You are right next door to wealth. There," he pointed westward, "they will give you big money for secret information that lies close at hand to you. Do you see? I will find people in America who will help you. Do you want me to put you in touch with those who pay in dollars for services? Do you agree?.."

Meeting him on the street shortly before going abroad, he asked: "Where on earth have you been?"

Taking Alik by the arm, Izrailevskiy led him into a shady avenue in Stryy Park. They walked for several minutes in silence, looking from side to side.

"I'm leaving soon..."

The conspirators moved deeper into the park.

Let us remind you that all this became known later, during the investigation and in court.

But meanwhile, the tangle to which the thread from the Soviet citizen's letter led was persistently being unraveled. The question arose: How could Petrashevich become the "friend" of such a mercenary character as Izrailevskiy proved to be? What did they know about him at the enterprise? What did people say about him? He copes with his work and remains aloof from public life. He is reputed to have left two wives and to be a drinker. He has not been seen drunk at the enterprise, it is true. On the contrary, he is considered a sober man and a zealous worker who arrives and leaves work exactly in accordance with the regulations. And more than that, nothing in particular was apparently said about him. Although it was also said that Petrashevich had recently begun turning up more frequently in shops and departments at precisely the time when something new was being made or a new order was received -- which he had not been observed to do before.

And other facts showed that Petrashevich's behavior changed following Izrailevskiy's letter. Therefore, the hypothesis arose -- and was subsequently confirmed in full -- that Petrashevich had understood from Izrailevskiy's letter to Krichevets mentioning to him that representatives of American intelligence had been informed of his readiness for secret collaboration.

New facts revealed that Petrashevich had made contact with American intelligence and that the Americans were studying him. One day, an employee of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow turned up in Lvov with his wife. They toured the region of Petrashevich's house, took a look at where he lived, and studied the approaches. They did not actually meet with him, it is true -- the CIA had planned a different means of contacting its newfound spy.

In mid-May 1980, a young man turned up at the Moscow intercity telephone exchange. His clothes and manner of behavior did not single him out among those who had come to the telephone hall that evening. He dialed the number of a subscriber in Lvov and began to speak.

When the telephone rang in Petrashevich's Lvov apartment at the very same minute on that day, his son lifted the receiver.

"Is this the Petrashevich apartment?"

"Yes."

The phone was silent for a while, and heavy breathing could be heard. Finally a distant voice asked for Albert Georgiyevich.

Calling himself an acquaintance of Izrailevskiy, the unknown caller, whom Albert easily guessed to be foreign (he could not hide his accent), quietly said over the phone that he had brought "greetings" for him.

"I have sent you a letter by mail. Can you come to Moscow?" And, on receiving a reply in the affirmative, he concluded: "That's all."

A few days later, Petrashevich actually did receive a letter, from which he learned that a hiding place had been set up for him in Moscow containing everything necessary for espionage links with the CIA. Without a moment's thought, he flew to Moscow that same evening.

Using the detailed instructions and diagrams contained in the letter, Albert found where the secret container was hidden. It was 7 o'clock in the morning. Vehicles occasionally drove along the road. Looking around, he approached the spot. Everything seemed quiet. And then, furtively and constantly looking round, he dashed from a bush toward the spot indicated, scooping up the soft mud with his boots. He soon found the container, seized it, and once again dashed headlong for the bushes. Finding a secluded spot, he hurriedly began extracting the contents from a polyethylene package: code tables, intelligence instructions, including directions on how to receive coded radio transmissions from the CIA's Frankfurt (FRG) center, a mission to gather information at a defense plant, and other spying "accessories," including prepared letters of a domestic nature concocted by the masters from Langley so that he could inscribe espionage information on them in secret writing. Only later at his leisure did he read in a questionnaire what interested the transatlantic "friends." He extracted some money from the package.

"They haven't forked out very much," Albert muttered, throwing the bundle into his briefcase. Then he examined the cunningly made container and hurled it into the bushes.

Albert hurried to another district of the city. In the evening he chalked the letter "A" on one of the buildings, a signal to the Americans that he had taken the espionage container. That night, Albert flew to Lvov by the very first aircraft. "Everything seems to have gone smoothly," he thought, deeply insulted that they had sent such a small sum of money...

Part Two

PM101857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 84 First Edition p 8

[Second and final part of special correspondent M. Stepichev's report: "Failure: CIA in the Service of the Enemies of Detente and Peace"]

[Text] Lvov-Moscow -- Albert [Petrashevich] devoted a great deal of time to his first letter to the intelligence center. He began by reporting where he worked, but then immediately added that he wanted to move on to a more important firm and gave its location. He answered the CIA's question as to whether he would be able to pass on technical components and equipment by noting that it would be difficult, but that he would try. (Maybe they would take this into account and send him more money another time.) He closed by adding that they should send him some money as an advance payment for his future services.

He then encrypted his espionage reports using the tables that the CIA had given him, and -- with invisible ink -- wrote the resulting figures on one of the letters he had received from the Americans.

He took the letter to Leningrad -- that was what his instructions required -- and dropped it in a mailbox there. Later on, during the investigation, he recalled that the address on the envelope had been that of some American living in Florida.

Albert "brought" his lover with him on his trip to Leningard, and went boozing with his friends in restaurants there. He got into debt... but he wasn't all that worried -- he was sure that his information was worth a considerable amount of money at CIA rates. However, in their next radio message the Americans reported: "Payment depends on the value of the information obtained."

His disappointment was enormous, but Albert could not argue; he was now completely in the power of his transatlantic masters, who were feverishly demanding that he obtain the secret information required by the CIA.

So he drove around Lvov, Chernovitsy, and the transcarpathian oblasts in his car. He visited Kiev and Belorussia, and wandered around airfields and troop units in his quest for "booty."

In the evening he would often go to his cousin Serafima's apartment, lock himself away in a room there, and listen to the radio transmissions meant for him. The CIA imperiously demanded data on military bases, the number of aircraft at airfields, troop units, exercises...

Once again, an intercity telephone call came from a foreigner. This time he spoke hurriedly and briefly: "I am sending Misha's letter."

In secret writing, the letter reported that yet another hiding place had been created in a rayon of Moscow and it indicated the place where Petrashevich was to leave the signal that he had emptied it.

He flew into Moscow in the evening and nervously spent the night in the city air terminal. He would from time to time nod off for a minute or two, but would then wake in a state of alarm -- he thought they had come to get him... At 0700, he went down into the subway and spent a long time dodging around the subway network changing trains. He then took the bus to the agreed place.

He found the container and took out some new figures, letters, instructions, and several more letters to front addresses in the United States belonging to American intelligence.

One of the instructions passed on to the spy by the CIA revealed that the agency was switching to other means of communication with him and was sending new instructions for the reception and decoding of radio transmissions. But where was the money? Once again, there was only a pitiful sum: In the morning he flew to Lvov.

Albert was nervy, sullen, and bad-tempered.

He would spend the night with his sister or with his aunt, to whom he complained that life was hard and that he had problems at work. One time he even said: "I may be the victim of a serious accident." He did not reply to his aunt's questions.

Before leaving on his next trip to Leningrad, Albert hid some of the CIA's instructions under his bathtub. He then went to the store that his sister managed and gave her an attache case. "Keep that in the safe," he said. "They're papers from the plant." In fact, the case contained new codes and ciphers obtained from the second hiding place in Moscow.

In the evening, an acquaintance phoned and invited him over for another drinking session, but Albert replied with some irritation: "I can't. I'm about to go off on a business trip."

This was unheard of for Albert. Normally, he would never refuse an invitation to a drinking bout. But now...

It was after midnight, but Petrashevich was still sitting in the kitchen. From time to time he would go to the window, move the blind aside a little, and look worriedly out into the darkness of the night. The yard was quiet and deserted. After quickly smoking a cigarette, Albert again sat down at the desk and, as before, nervously and hurriedly removed the letters from their envelopes and -- using invisible ink -- wrote lines of figures between the lines.

When he had finished his work, he opened the window and set a match to a bundle of papers -- according to his instructions, a spy must burn the ciphers he has used.

Then, tall, fat, flabby, with unkept hair and a sullen, worried aloof look in his eyes, he boarded a plane. Only a short while before he had been very different -- elegant and smart. Master of Sport Petrashevich had strode boldly out onto the wrestling mat.

Yet now? Even his appearance testified to the decline of a man whose evil passion was profit and drunkenness. This is what prompted him to betray the motherland, and he fell into the clutches of the cunning, dangerous, heartless recruiters from the CIA and their Zionist accomplices.

When Albert was on the verge of sending some information that could not be allowed to reach American intelligence to a CIA front address across the ocean, a decision was made to put an end to this squalid spy story. The noose tightened around the spy.

A friend was waiting for him in Leningrad and said that a table was all ready in a restaurant. "I can do anything now," Albert decided. The drinking bout in the restaurant dragged on until midnight.

With some difficulty, Petrashevich made his way back to his hotel room; he could hardly stand. He immediately collapsed onto the bed fully dressed...

Petrashevich confessed his espionage work during his very first round of interrogation. There was no point in denying anything: the tools of espionage were found in his possession when he was arrested.

"Believe me, I made a mistake. I embarked on the road of treachery," he repeated frequently. "I will expiate my guilt..."

Meanwhile in Lvov, the espionage documents were being recovered from the hiding places in Petrashevich's apartment. The attache case containing spy papers -- which Albert had dropped off before his departure -- was removed from the safe in the store where his sister worked.

Petrashevich's grave crimes against the motherland were fully proven. The spy admitted that he was guilty of everything. He asked for mercy and laid the blame for what had happened on Izrailevskiy, who had left for the United States -- Izrailevskiy, that "merchant in human souls" who had dragged him into the adventure while promising to "rescue" him at the right moment. That is all true. But Petrashevich himself stepped onto the road of treachery, and there can be no clemency for him. The court sentenced him to a long prison term for betraying the motherland by spying for the United States.

The men of the KGB have unmasked and neutralized a dangerous state criminal and, with the assistance of Soviet citizens -- patriots of the socialist homeland -- have frustrated yet another prefidious operation by American intelligence. In its subversive activity against the USSR, American intelligence attempts to use any dirty means, morally degenerate people, and former Soviet citizens who have left to live in Israel. This was another occasion on which a further CIA adventure ended in total failure.

PRC WARNED OF CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. MILITARY AID

OW150122 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] According to a Washington-datelined AP dispatch, Chinese National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping concluded his official talks with U.S. leaders. The AP dispatch did not elaborate on the results of the exchange of views between them, but said that the dialogue has become an important milestone in the development of military cooperation between the United States and China. In this regard, station commentator Shakov states his views:

The American ruling clique makes no secret of the fact that the military aid it provides for certain countries is of a political nature. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger pointed out not long ago: We should be convinced that every tank and aircraft we sell to other countries will fire in the desired direction.

Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, also made an assessment of American military aid that merits close attention. He wrote: We must ensure that those countries acquiring tanks, aircraft, and guided missiles from us are obedient to us, as is Israel, our friend in the Near East.

In this connection, the American press has even coined a new word, Israelization, which means being blindly subordinated to the aims of Washington's global strategy. American papers said that South Korea, Chile, Pakistan, and some other countries have also achieved Israelization. U.S. imperialism wants to drag all those countries acquiring American weapons onto this road, Weinberger pointed out that by doing this, the United States will have the final say on when to use such weapons against whom.

In this respect, Pakistan is a case in point. To obtain weapons from the United States, the Islamabad military clique has pledged to continue its participation in the undeclared war unleashed by the United States against the Afghan people, to provide bases for U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, and to take part in all U.S. imperialist activities in the Middle East.

The puppet regime in South Korea is also subjected to the fate of a docile henchman for the United States. To obtain American weapons, Seoul has actually agreed to the unconditional occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

All this shows the dangerous consequences of military cooperation with the United States. Imperialism was not, is not, and will never become a friend of the people of various countries -- this is an eternal truth. Imperialism seizes every opportunity to make other countries obedient to it, to enslave them, and to build a dominant position for itself in various parts of the world -- to seek world domination by U.S. imperialism.

To achieve its global aims, Washington is trying by hook or by crook to make use of the potentials of those countries asking Uncle Sam for gifts, including notorious U.S. aid.

KIM IL-SONG UNIVERSITY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

SK141118 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] The delegation of the Kim Il-song University headed by Dr (No Song-chan), professor and vice president in charge of the natural science division, is now staying in Moscow. The Korean delegation has come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the guidance department of Moscow University [word indistinct] to agree upon and sign the cooperation protocol for 1984-1986 based on the cooperation agreement between the universities of the capitals of the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

In Moscow, the guests met and held talks with [name indistinct], Professor and vice President of Moscow University in charge of [words indistinct], and inspected [words indistinct] lecture of physics department and the assembly halls of the (?university). The Kim Il-song University delegation also visited the Moscow nuclear physics research institute. The Korean friends will leave for Kiev today to visit the colleges in the capital of the Ukrainian SSR.

JAPANESE PROTEST U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT

LD141331 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 14 TASS -- "No to U.S. cruise missiles in Japan!" said the people who took part in a mass anti-war rally held in the area of Ioshami (Aichi Prefecture) U.S. military base. It was attended by members of trade unions, women's and youth organisations, and progressive parties of Japan. A major demonstration was held in the area of U.S. Air Force base at Misawa (Aomor Prefecture) in protest at the proposed deployment in Japan of delivery systems for U.S. nuclear weapons (according to the Pentagon's plans, the newest F-16 nuclear-capable fighter-bombers are to be moved to that base shortly). "No to Tomahawks and F-16s in Japan!" changed the demonstrators.

According to the AKAHATA newspaper, the demonstrators demanded the abrogation of the aggressive U.S.-Japanese "security treaty."

PRAVDA CITES 'ELEMENTS ABROAD' FOR PUNJAB CLASHES

PM140848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent O. Kitsenko report: "Restoring Order"]

[Text] Madras, 11 Jun -- The events in and around the Punjab are still in the focus of Indian public attention. The newspapers carry reports of government measures aimed at restoring calm in the state.

According to press reports, the body of J.S. Bhindranwale, one of the Punjabi terrorists' ideologists and leaders, has been found in the cellar of the Golden Temple in Amritsar. It is believed that it was he who drew up a list of 150 prominent people in the country who were destined to be the next victims of the terror, the paper NEWS TODAY writes.

As India's Home Affairs Ministry secretary told journalists, the first phase of the operation to restore order was completed with the clearing of terrorists from 38 Sikh shrines (Gurdwaras) and the Golden Temple. The next task is to expose the other terrorist refugees and arms caches.

In a number of regions of the country, Sikh fanatics have tried to organize riots to protest the troops' actions in clearing the shrines of terrorists. In Delhi and Srinagar, they provoked clashes with the security forces, resulting in losses of lives. In the Golden Temple, terrorists entrenched in one of the numerous underground hideouts opened fire on the security forces. As a result of these clashes, the troops have again seized large consignments of modern weapons. Near the temple, an underground factory for manufacturing grenades was discovered. Some of the weapons seized recently have Pakistani and Chinese markings. Two of the dead terrorists turned out to be Pakistani citizens disguised as Sikhs.

The development of events in the country and abroad in connection with the situation in the Punjab provides grounds for thinking that there is a carefully elaborated plan afoot to destablize India. In an interview with THE SUNDAY TIMES, Indira Gandhi said that "elements abroad" are endeavoring to take advantage of the country's internal difficulties. This is shown by recent reports from Britain and the United States, where extremist elements from the Sikh communities have been organizing demonstrations and attacking Indian diplomatic missions and other Indian institutions and organizations. Chauhan -- the self-styled "president" of the nonexistent Sikh state -- declared in London that he intends to create a "Sikh government in exile" there. It is known that the subversive Sikh Khalistan organization is completely in the pay of the Western special services.

The reaction to the events in the Punjab by the U.S. State Department, whose spokesman voiced "regret" at the terrorist deaths during the storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, is seen here as flagrant interference in India's internal affairs. It is typical that while the Punjab extremists were carrying out numerous murders, acts of arson, bombings, and other sabotage, Washington did not find a single word of regret for the deaths of the innocent victims of the terror.

Pakistan, CIA Involved

LD141931 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi June 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Vinogradov reports:

Certain foreign states back and encourage the intrigues aimed at tearing the State of Punjab away from India and at creation of a certain "state of Khalistan" on its basis. This is said in a document on measures of combatting terrorism in Punjab drawn up by the Indian Government.

Setting out the contents of the document of journalists, secretary of India's Ministry of Home Affairs M.K. Wali stressed that terrorists who are destabilising the situation in Punjab undergo training in Pakistan. Their actions are coordinated and directed from abroad. Large arsenals of weapons of U.S. and Pakistani makes, including machine guns, mine throwers and grenade launchers were discovered in Golden Temple in Amritsar where the main base of the bandits was situated.

It is quite apparent that the anti-national elements are only an instrument of the policy hostile to India conducted by certain states, said the secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

It became known here that the activity of special camps set up on the Pakistanti territory in Kasur and Mianwali has been intensified considerably in the recent months. Punjab extremists are trained there in subversion. According to the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS, foreign masters are planning to known together of these extremists a 100-thousand strong army which is to launch "hostilities" in Punjab. [sentence as received]

But according to the existing information Pakistan performs only as a ready tool of the United States. With reference to reliable sources the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS writes that Islamabad is implementing the plan worked out by the United States Central Intelligence Agency to destabilise the situation first in Punjab and then in India as a whole.

BANGLADESH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MOSCOW

PM121428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Syed Najmuddin Hashim, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 5 June.

Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, V.V. Kuznetsov and S.N. Hashim had a talk attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN DELEGATION -- On 18 May, the Afghan Communications Ministry delegation arrived in Yerevan under the leadership of M. Watanjar, member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and communications minister. The guests are accompanied by Y. Zubarev, deputy USSR communications minister. At Zvartnodz Airport the delegation was received by G. Mirzoyan, Armenian SSR minister of communications, and other officials. On the same day, M. Watanjar, Afghan communications minister, was received by F. Petrosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 May 84 p 4 GF]

LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES THAI PROVOCATIONS

LD142139 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Vientiane June 14 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic issued a statement about the illegal seizure by the Thai side of a number of borderline populated localities situated on the territory of the Lao Province of Xaigna Bouri.

The statement says that the dangerous armed provocation against the Lao People's Democratic Republic is a gross violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic, flouts the principles of the joint 1979 Lao-Thai communique, undermines the goodneighbourly relations that have been established between the two countries. The incident on the border means the implementation of the shortsighted course of the Bangkok ruling circles which have launched of late in collusion with Washington and Beijing all-round subversive activity against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Armed groups formed of Lao reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries undergo intensive training on the territory of Thailand to be later sent into the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

It should be noted that provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic were sharply stepped up after the visits of Thai leaders to Beijing and Washington. The direct connection with China's provocative actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and with the Thai authorities' support for the Pol Pot gangs engaged in subversive activity against the People's Republic of Kampuchea is traced in the latest incident.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic condemns Thailand's provocative actions, demands the immediate withdrawal of Thai military units from the Lao territory and an end to hostile actions against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the statement says.

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic urges the governments of fraternal and friendly countries to condemn Thailand's provocative actions and to support the just stand of the Lao People's Democratic Republic which is striving for a peaceful settlement of all conflicts with neighbouring countries.

PRK POLITICAL WORKERS RECEIVED BY GEN YEPISHEV

PM131411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Kampuchean Political Workers"; this is a rerun of the same item that appeared on page E 2 of the 14 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT incorrectly titled "Lao Army Delegation Received by Gen Yepishev"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces led by Meas Kroch, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union 7 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate to exchange experience on party political work.

The same day there was a conversation between Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the Kampuchean political workers. Taking part in the conversation were Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other senior political workers.

SOFIA CITY PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

PM140915 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 P 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] A Sofia BCP City Committee delegation headed by G. Georgiev, first secretary of the city party committee, which is in the capital at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom, was received at the Moscow Gorkom yesterday. V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, told the Bulgarian comrades about the main avenues of the Moscow Gorkom organization's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, about progress in implementing the plans for the social and economic development of Moscow, and about the experience of the party leadership of the economy and of the organization of ideological and ideological education work among working people.

For his part, G. Georgiev described the Sofia City Party Committee organization's work in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference, and about the tasks facing the Bulgarian capital's Communists and all its working people in developing the economy, science, and culture and in transforming Sofia into a model socialist city.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of further expanding and strengthening friendly ties and cooperation between the party organizations of the cities of Moscow and Sofia.

R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, A.M. Roganov, I.D. Pisarev, and V.P. Trushin, secretaries of the Moscow Gorkom, and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the Moscow Gorkom Foreign Relations Department, participated in the conversation.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, also participated in the meeting.

Yesterday morning, the guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Delegation members laid flowers on the G. Dimitrov memorial.

The guests were accompanied by Moscow Gorkom Secretary L.A. Borisov.

On the same day, the Bulgarian comrades visited the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom House of Political Enlightenment. They inspected lecture halls and special study rooms and learned about the content of the educational methodology work. A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and T.P. Arkhipova, chief of the gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department, accompanied the delegation.

MARKOVIC, KIM IL-SONG HOLD TALKS IN SFRY

PM140950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Talks in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun — Talks have been held here between the LCY delegation headed by D. Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which is making an official friendly visit to the SFRY. During the talks, emphasis was placed on concern at the present deterioration in the international situation and the escalation of the arms race, which represents a serious threat to world peace and the peoples' security.

The sides noted in particular the increased role and responsibility of all progressive and democratic forces as well as the desire to intensify the struggle for peace, for ending the arms race, and for reviving the process of the relaxation of tension.

Talks were also held between V. Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Kim Il-song.

ARRESTS MADE IN POLISH ELECTION BOYCOTT EFFORT

PM141450 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Provocateurs Rendered Harmless"]

[Text] According to PAP reports, the militia in Czestochowa has arrested a group of people who, in leaflets they distributed, called for a boycott of the 17 June elections for people's councils. A search carried out at the homes and work places of those arrested resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of slanderous material.

CHERNENKO SIGNS AWARD DECREE TO CPCZ OFFICIAL

LD141636 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Central Soviet press has issued the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding the Order of Victorious October, to Comrade Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. The decree was signed by: Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

GDR RAILWAY FERRY -- Progress is being made in Klaipeda on the construction of the USSR-GDR railway ferry. The building platform has now extended to almost 5 km and work is generally proceeding well. Nearly 60 km of new railway lines will have to be built for the first phase of the complex alone. Here, for the first time in the world, railway convoys will be loaded simultaneously onto the lower and upper decks of ferries capable of carrying more than 100 carriages. In all, there will be six ferries in operation, each return journey taking 2 days, so that three ferries will be loaded every day. Thus, 300 railway carriages will be loaded daily on the GDR and USSR sides. The second part of this ferry service is being built near Rostock in the GDR. The service is designed to lighten the load on railway crossings on the Western border and speed up cargo delivery. The first railway convoy should be dispatched on 5 October 1986, which is the date set for commissioning the first complex of the ferry service. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jun 84 LD]

PRAVDA REVIEWS REAGAN'S W. EUROPEAN POLICY

PM141411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Nikolay Prozhogin: "International Review"]

[Text] Pre-election Feigned Peaceableness

Scarcely had the 35th anniversary fanfare ceased at the NATO Council's Washington session when R. Reagan set off for Western Europe. It was his second trip as U.S. President to the countries situated on our side of the Atlantic. The first trip had remained a bad memory for the peoples, and not only those of Europe.

The U.S. President made a speech in London during that visit urging the West to launch a "crusade" against socialism. Maybe on the banks of the Thames Ronald Reagan was recalling the "good old days" of the Middle Ages and picturing himself as a latterday Richard the Lionhearted. Be that as it may, his appeal had an oppressive effect even on those who are not supporters of socialism but have a somewhat better knowledge of history. They know, in particular, how crusades have ended in the past and, most important, they are aware how a similar campaign would turn out in the present nuclear age.

It is true that since then the vocabulary employed by the U.S. President in his public utterances has changed somewhat. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the policy he pursues and personifies. Both are vividly illustrated by his new speech in the Old World, delivered on this occasion in Dublin, in the Parliament of Ireland -- home of R. Reagan's forebears.

The speech was intended to set the tone for the U.S. President's subsequent speeches during his European tour -- at the Normandy celebrations in connection with the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front and in London again, at the conference of leaders of the capitalist world's seven leading countries.

Let us begin with the form, especially as it clearly prevailed over the content, which, official White House spokesmen had stated in advance, would not carry any changes in Washington's policy. Here are a few examples of the rhetoric in which the speech abounded.

"Believe me, to hold the office I now hold is to understand, each waking(!) moment of the day, the awesome responsibility of protecting peace and preserving human life..." And a little further on: "Most of all I want to achieve stable peace..." And finally: "It has been our belief that there can be only one policy for all countries if we want to preserve our civilization in this modern age: A nuclear war can never be won (!) and must never be fought (!!)"

"It has been our belief..." Can R. Reagan have forgotten even though awake, the theories of "limited" and even general nuclear war, publicly announced only recently by his closest aides, and, at the same time, the Pentagon's illusions about the possibility of emerging victorious from such a war, not to mention the concept of a nuclear first strike?

And how do you make the generous peace-loving assurances tie in with the continuing deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe? In fact, all it needed was the Dutch Government's postponement, just the other day, of a final decision on cruise missile deployment for Washington to sound the alarm.

No, they have not abandoned the "crusade" idea. The U.S. President talked about it again at some length, but on this occasion he tried to assure the West Europeans that it was an entirely proper measure — like a kind of peace supporters' march.

The French paper PARISIEN LIBERE commented on its progress: "Aware that it is not enough just to say this in order to be believed (!), he explained that he was prepared to halt the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles and even reconsider the question of those that have already been installed in Europe. But, he hastened to add, within the framework of a disarmament treaty with the USSR."

The latest dose of sophistry is easily interpreted. According to the U.S. President's plan, the Geneva talks would be resumed against the background of the continuing deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. If the Soviet Union were to accept the "zero" or, if worse came to worse, "interim" option that R. Reagan put forward before (and which, as is known, caused the deadlock at the talks), the United States would perhaps deign to halt further missile deployment.

Is it not the case that the U.S. President put forward his "new" proposal because he is well aware that the Soviet Union will not agree to talks of that kind? This was stated clearly and persuasively during the week by Comrade K.U. Chernenko: "It is sometimes said: Would it not be better to sit down at the negotiating table and ignore the U.S. missiles in Western Europe? That might sound fine, but that position is unacceptable. What kind of talks would they be? In actual fact, they would be about NATO 'arms upgrading,' not about arms reduction -- about how many U.S. missiles should be deployed in Western Europe and where."

The other "peace-loving initiative" put forward by the U.S. President in Dublin is also of a demagogic nature. He announced that he would enter, even "gladly," into discussions on the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union at the Stockholm conference on mutual nonuse of force and maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO countries -- a proposal which he himself had only recently called nothing but "propaganda."

On closer examination, however, it turns out that in exchange for an affirmation by the United States of the principle of nonuse of force, it is demanding that the socialist states accept the NATO espionage program -- the notorious "transparency" which, incidentally, will not apply to U.S. territory. Moreover, L'HUMANITE's interpretation of Reagan's "initiative" is that the proposed treaty option will not apply to nuclear weapons. "In other words," the paper writes, "'yes' to nonuse of force, but on condition that the most dangerous weapons will always be able to be used since U.S. strategy incorporates the use of first-strike weapons -- Pershing and cruise missiles."

Despite NATO propaganda efforts to portray Reagan as a "peacemaker," even the Western countries' bourgeois press treats his role very skeptically. "The President's speech was very carefully prepared to play down the impression Europe has formed of him as a man who is ever ready to 'press the button,'" a U.S. CBS correspondent reports. "The West European countries, which attach great importance to dialogue with the Soviet Union," Japan's ASAHI writes, "are concerned about the deadlock in Soviet-American relations. The speech was intended to alleviate the West Europeans' concern on the eve of the London conference."

Of course, different interpretations of the Dublin speech have appeared in the Western press. THE NEW YORK TIMES observer J. Reston complains that the Soviet Union has "misunderstood" the speech by regarding it as totally bereft of anything new and constructive. Reston claims that the "'new Reagan' is not entirely the kind of person" the world makes him out to be.

Alas, the "new Reagan" is in fact no different from the old one. Do you think that Washington has discarded a single one of its crazy doctrines, which include the "doctrine" of limited nuclear war in Europe? Do you think the U.S. Administration has stopped whipping up the already excessive arms race or waging undeclared wars in various parts of the world?

Americans are alarmed by the "crusader's" dangerous plans that are jeopardizing the future of human civilization. And the presidential election is on the horizon. This is what lies behind the publicity about the phoney new Reagan. However, the preelection spectacle with the pretense of "peaceability" is not policy. The policy in Washington is the old one -- a militarist policy that threatens nuclear catastrophe for mankind.

The constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, acting together with its allies, the Warsaw Pact countries, pave the way for strengthening peace and trust among states. The trouble is that the United States and its allies are continuing to avoid a businesslike consideration of their proposals.

LONDON DECLARATION ON TERRORISM CRITICIZED

LD142222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA have elicited great interest throughout the world. Assessing the recent London conference of the leaders of the seven largest capitalist states, the Soviet leader broached the question of so-called international terrorism.

Eduard Kovalev, foreign-affairs journalist, notes that, as is known, the leaders of the Western imperialist seven were dealing with politics above all in London, casting aside the previously announced economic agenda. All indications are that this was done on the initiative of official London, which was guided by considerations connected with the U.S. presidential election. The Western leaders clearly needed a convenient screen so as to at least try to conceal their aggressive purpose running counter to the interests of peace, detente, and disarmament.

This also fully applies to the problem of terrorism, practiced both within certain countries and in the international arena. Essentially, as Comrade Chernenko stressed, this problem was turned inside out in London. They talked a great deal about technical details despite the fact that a splendid special declaration on international terrorism was adopted. They reduced the whole business to the adoption of measures, including extending cooperation between the police and security organs, particularly in the field of the exchange of information, intelligence data, and technical information.

However, they remained silent about the most important thing. This they did quite deliberately, and for good reason. After all, as is known to all, it is precisely the United States that has adopted a policy of state terrorism. Without embarrassment, it uses these methods in its relations with other states and peoples. Not a word was uttered about this in London.

However, they talked a great deal about democratic values and the need for a struggle against the criminal actions of terrorists, laying the blame for these, incidentally, on regimes and organizations that are not to the liking of the United States and the West as a whole. This falsehood can be felt in absolutely every word of the declaration adopted in London. While talking about international terrorism, the Western leaders seemed to forget about the actions of the armed forces and special services of imperialism, first and foremost the U.S. CIA, which make extensive use of terrorist methods in struggles against regimes, organizations, and individuals not to their liking.

After all, not long ago in the United States, Presidential Directive No 138 was signed. Under this, the United States has arrogated to itself the personal [yedinolichnoye] right to decide whom to place in the category of international terrorist. The U.S. Administration has even gone so far as to recognize the need to deliver preemptive strikes on terrorist bases.

Thus, on the one hand, we hear fine words about the struggle against terrorism, and on the other, we see dark deeds directed against national liberation movements and organizations, crushing civil liberties and violating human rights under the slogan of defending Western values.

NETHERLANDS POSTPONES DEPLOYMENT DECISION

LD141445 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The Hague June 14 -- TASS -- Following heated debates the second chamber of the Dutch parliament approved the decision of the Ruud Lubbers government postponing the final consideration of the issue of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile on Dutch territory till November 1985. The decision is made conditional on a series of reservations and the results of negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, if they are resumed by that time. The decision is accompanied by several other conditions. Taken amidst massive pressure brought to bear on the Netherlands by the Reagan administration and the leadership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the decision is a half measure.

Due to wide-spread fears tht the decision will never pass through parliament (and that would have caused the cabinet to resign) a special procedure was used whereby not the decision itself was put to vote, but numerous amendments made in the 25 draft resolutions set forth during the debates. All of them except one insignificant amendment were rejected.

The debates took place against the backdrop of serious differences between the ruling Christian Democratic Appeal Party and the opposition Labor Party which advanced its own draft resolution (the document called not only upon the Netherlands, but on Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and West Germany as well, to postpone the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles till November 1, 1985. It is indicative that seven members of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party in parliament supported the draft resolution sponsored by left-wing parties. If accepted, those resolutions would have seriously changed the substance of the government decision. The resolutions, however, were rejected due to a combination of votes of smaller parties which joined the ruling coalition on that issue.

BELGIAN, NETHERLANDS PARTIES ON ARMS RACE

LD141410 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Brussels June 14 TASS -- A joint statement of the Socialist Party of Belgium (Flemish) and the Labour Party of the Netherlands has been issued here. The statement emphasizes that "it is still possible to put an end to the spiral of the arms race in Europe". The two parties demand that their governments freeze all preparations for deployment of new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in the territories of these countries.

We hold that it is essential, in the first place, to conclude a treaty on non-use of force between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to create non-nuclear and demilitarised zones, and to considerably reduce conventional armaments. There is no time to be lost. All ways should be used to break the vicious circle of madness, the statement says.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO BERLINGUER FUNERAL

Pertini Receives Gorbachev

LD141252 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rome 14 Jun (TASS) -- Alessandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy, received Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 14 June. He is here to attend the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

During their talk, M. Gorbachev conveyed best wishes to President A. Pertini from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders.

In their talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and an ambience of good will, Nikolay Lunkov, USSR ambassador to Italy, took part. There was a constructive exchange of views on issues of international life and bilateral Soviet-Italian relations.

Delegation Departs Rome

LD141308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Rome, 14 June (TASS) -- Today the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Rome for Moscow. The delegation had been taking part in the funeral of Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party.

In the delegation were Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Vasiliy Mironov, first secretary of the Donetsk Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

The delegation was seen off at Ciampino Airport by members of the Italian Communist Party Directorate Paolo Bufalini and Giancarlo Pajetta; member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee Antonio Rubbi. Among those seeing them off was Nikolay Lunkov, USSR ambassador to Italy.

Returns to Moscow

LD141435 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 14 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev returned to Moscow from Rome today.

The delegation attended the funeral of the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov, high-ranking executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

Officials Visit Italian Embassy

LD141520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Today Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials visited the Italian Embassy to the USSR and expressed condolences on the occasion of the death of Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party. Condolences were also expressed by Comrades Afanasyev, Yegorov and Kosolapov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; representatives of other public organizations and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRC'S ZHAO HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALY'S CRAXI

LD142027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, who is in Rome on a visit, has met with Prime Minister Craxi. Questions concerning bilateral relations and a number of international problems were discussed during the talks. ANSA reports that in particular, the Chinese premier expressed understanding for Italy's decision to deploy U.S. cruise missiles in the country.

AUSTRIA REAFFIRMS NEUTRAL FOREIGN POLICY STAND

LD141846 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna June 14 TASS -- The debates on questions of Austria's foreign policy were held in the Austrian Parliament today. The government's report on the foreign policy activity in 1983 was discussed during the debates. The report points to the continuity and consistency of Austria's policy of neutrality and peace conducted in accordance with the State Treaty signed in 1955. The policy of neutrality promotes the consolidation of Austria's security and independence. This policy proved its value both in the period of detente in East-West relations and also when the tension in these relations heightened.

The report expresses concern over the continued aggravation of East-West tension and expressed Austria's readiness to promote the lessening in that tension.

The report says that Austria's relations with European socialist countries are determined by its interest in the development of equal and active ties with all states, regardless of their social system. Austria believes its relations with European socialist countries to be a convincing example of positive and multifaceted cooperation.

The foreign policy report of the government has been approved by the deputies of the parliament.

Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc in his speech declared for the holding of talks on the question of refraining from the use or threat of force in the framework of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The foreign minister stressed that in conditions of the present complex foreign policy situation such talks assume special importance.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD141616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Austria for 1984/1985 was signed today in Moscow. It envisages the further development of ties between the two countries in the area of culture and art, education and science, radio and television, health care and sport.

V. SAKHAROV CRITICIZES FRG'S REVANCHIST POLICY

DW141309 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: According to repeated statements by Bonn politicians recently, the FRG continues to support detente as well as the improvement of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. These statements mention a course of security, peace, and good-neighborly relations.

We are not giving away any secret by saying that no one would welcome such a FRG policy aimed at further detente in Europe more than the Soviet Union and, as far as we know, also all the other states of the socialist community. However, facts unfortunately speak a language other than that of certain official statements made in Bonn. In assessing Bonn's policy, how can we ignore the fact that this policy in particular was one of the most active initiators, inventors, and diligent advocates of the Brussels missile decision and the deployment of missiles? This has nothing at all to do with efforts for detente and good-neighborly relations, just as Bonn's attitude toward the GDR, Poland, and other socialist countries, which can only be characterized as revisionist, has nothing to do with such efforts. What is the practical policy of significant leading FRG political circles really like in this area?

It is a fact that in the basic decision of the Federal Constitutional Court of July 1973, the FRG's official position toward the Basic Treaty with the GDR was concisely outlined. At the same time, this position was characterized by arrogant revanchist claims against the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Soviet Union, and other socialist states. The German Reich continues to exist, the decision boldly states: It survived the 1945 collapse and continues to be a legal entity. The FRG as a state is identical with the German Reich as a state and thus feels a responsibility for all of Germany, the decision says.

All these absurd statements by the Federal Constitutional Court were adopted by a joint Bundestag decision by the CDU, CSU, FDP, and SPD on 9 February this year. At a number of so-called expellee meetings [Landsmannschaftstreffen] in Munich, Essen, and other cities over the Pentecost holidays in the FRG, it was not just the Sudeten German professional refugees or the Upper Silesian professional refugees, but also Bonn Ministers Friedrich Zimmermann and Heinrich Windelen who raised demands to reestablish the German Reich within its 1937 borders.

In this connection, Franz Josef Strauss stated in Munich in the presence of President Karl Carstens, who was taking part in the meeting of the Sudeten Germans, that the German Reich with the borders of 1937 still exists. At a national meeting of the Silesian Expellee Organization [Landsmannschaft] in Essen, Minister Windelen expressed the striving of certain FRG circles to call postwar realities into question. How else are the demands and statements of Strauss, Zimmermann, Windelen, and various professional refugees to be interpreted if not as a clear intention by Bonn's policy to incorporate areas of other states into the FRG?

In view of this Bonn policy, every normal person must ask himself: In the treaties with the socialist states, has the FRG not recognized that inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a basic condition for peace?

Well, together with the professional refugees of the expellee organizations, official Bonn and some of its ministers are now trying to use the feelings of old people to pursue a bad policy. It is probably proper to ask how long some demagogues will continue to agitate and preach revisionism.

FRG FALISFIES FACTS TO JUSTIFY MISSILE SITINGS

LD142252 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 14 Jun 84

[By TASS commentator Igor Maslov]

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- Having agreed to the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles, the Pershing-II's on West German soil, the right-wing conservative government of the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition has been resorting of late to falsifications of all sorts to justify the started missile positioning.

Bonn's viewpoint on this issue is set forth by CDU/CSU spokesman for disarmament (or rather arms race) policy Juergen Todenhoefer. Anti-Sovietism has been his favourite subject in recent time, complete with fabrications about Soviet armaments. Todenhoefer's statement made in Bonn yesterday is a characteristic specimen of such fabrications.

This "expert" made use of the old propaganda cliche about the Soviet threat, claiming that the Warsaw Treaty has an advantage over NATO, etc. Manipulating with figures, Todenhoefer tried to prove the unprovable, brazenly alleging that the USSR is carrying out an unrestricted arms race.

Can it be that the CDU/CSU propagandist is unaware of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including their proposal for concluding a treaty on non-use of force and on maintaining relations of peace between member states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO? He probably does know about these intiatives. But playing up to the American military which has stuffed West German territory with nuclear and chemical weapons, he does not want to see the main thing: The Pentagon and NATO are turning West Germany into a launch pad for American nuclear missiles. As a result, there emerges a real threat to the Federal Republic's own security.

This explains why the majority of the West German population reject the U.S.-made missiles and favour mutually beneficial relations with socialist countries.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE -- Paris, 14 Jun [TASS] -- A protocol of an agreement on cooperation in social sciences research was signed here today between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the French National Center for the Humanities. The agreement, for a 6-year period up to 1990, provides for the joint work of Soviet and French scientists and scientific research establishments. For the Soviet side, the protocol was signed by Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and for the French side, by Fernand Braudel, director of the Humanities Center. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 14 Jun 84 LD]

GULF COUNCIL MEETING CONCLUDES IN AT-TA'IF

LD141611 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, June 14 TASS -- A session of the Council for Cooperation of the Arab Persian Gulf States at the level of foreign ministers closed in At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia) in the morning today, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY said. The ministers examined the political and military aspects of the tense situation which has shaped at the present time in the Persian Gulf zone because of the continuing Iran-Iraq war and attempts at interference in it by the imperialist circles. The session heard a report by the military and technical committees on the measures to be taken by the council member-countries to ensure the freedom of navigation in that important waterway and the supply of the oil extracted in the region to the clients.

DETERIORATING SITUATION IN PERSIAN GULF ASSESSED

Matveyev Views Crisis

PM141158 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Persian Gulf: Components of Crisis"]

[Text] The crisis situation in the Persian Gulf region is becoming increasingly acute. Now the Saudi Arabian Air Force has become involved. Two Iranian fighters were downed with the aid of U.S. electronic reconnaisance facilities on AWACS aircraft located there. More tankers have been subjected to air attacks. Iran and Iraq continue the bloody internecine war and resort to new threats against each other. The armed forces of other coastal states are being mobilized.

And as the temperature quickly rises in that region, the scale of U.S. military activity increases. U.S. Navy and Air Force personnel are being transferred there. Saudi Arabia has received large consignments of Stinger tactical missiles from the United States. The National Security Council in Washington is holding sessions to discuss the next moves in the same direction -- to step up flagrant interference in the events in that region.

And though as yet none of the Persian Gulf countries that Washington regards as targets of its solicitations has appealed to the United States with what is called in U.S. diplomatic language a "request for help," this circumstance is evidently no obstacle to the Pentagon in expanding its operations on the approaches to the Persian Gulf. The Gulf itself is part of a much wider body of water -- the Indian Ocean. There, the United States has a support base in the form of the small island of Diego Garcia, convenient for the U.S. military, among other reasons, because its inhabitants -- in any case, few in number -- were deported and expelled by force. Thus, the local population does not give the occupiers any trouble.

Diego Garcia is the chief base for stationing the "Rapid Deployment Force," whose operational zone covers 20 countries of the Persian Gulf, the Horn of Africa, and Southwest Asia. It has been reported that there are also U.S. nuclear weapons on Diego Garcia.

It is known that Iran and Iraq have condemned the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and demanded the liquidation of all U.S. military bases in that region, including the Persian Gulf. However, neither Baghdad nor Tehran can fail to see that the U.S. military is exploiting the crisis situation that has come about as a result of the Iran-Iraq war for further imperialist expansion to the detriment of the direct vital interests of those two states as well.

The State Department has not actually refuted the reports carried in the U.S. press that, at the London conference of the "Seven," President Reagan presented a plan for "joint actions" by a number of Western countries under U.S. auspices in connection with the present Persian Gulf situation. This plan is clearly stamped "made in NATO." Thus, the continuation and aggravation of the Iran-Iraq conflict is fraught with the possibility of interference in the affairs of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region by not one, but several imperialist powers. Neocolonialism is warming its hands in the most cynical fashion at this bloodshed.

The assertions by the U.S. President and members of his administration that they are allegedly concerned about the prospect of disruptions in oil supplies from the Persian Gulf countries are contradicted by the statements of representatives of the U.S. oil companies themselves. Thus, for example, according to (K. Fliakos), the chief expert on oil for one U.S. concern, even if the Straits of Hormuz are closed, Western countries' economies will not suffer. for in that event, the shortage of oil from the Persian Gulf can easily be compensated for by increasing exports from Nigeria, Mexico, Venezuela, Indonesia, and Libya. Noting these remarks, the U.S. TIME magazine added another detail in its issue of 28 May: the scale of oil reserves stockpiled in the United States is now such that, according to this same (Fliakos), in the event of an emergency in the Straits of Hormuz, the United States would not experience any shortage for 3 months. Washington is the last to take such conclusions into account. It is striving to draw maximum profit, that is, for expansionist purposes, from the deterioration of the Persian Gulf situation.

Serious concern on this score was expressed recently by India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. According to him, Mrs Gandhi maintains "permanent contact" with the leaders of both Iraq and Iran and calls on them both to take "appropriate measures to limit this conflict." Asked about the creation of a "U.S. Central Command structure (Centcom for the Persian Gulf region)," Rao said that this will result in increased tension and will have "an adverse effect" on peace in that region.

The Indian newspaper PATRIOT recently wrote that Pakistan has also become the object of pressure in connection with the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf. The United States would like to be able to use the Pakistani military contingents in Saudi Arabia in military operations in the event of the further escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict. According to the newspaper, the possibility of this turn of events was discussed by U.S. Vice President G. Bush during his recent visit to Islamabad.

Consequently, the flames of war threaten to spread to new regions, including Southwest Asia. And once again the United States is behind these steps.

In view of the situation that has now taken shape in the Persian Gulf, it is appropriate to recall the proposals put forward in December 1980 by the Soviet Union. At that time, the Soviet side pointed to the fact that the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean are becoming an increasingly dangerous center of international tension. And, naturally, we are not indifferent to what is happening in a region so close to our borders. We want to create a normal and peaceful situation there. On that basis, the USSR proposed to the United States, the other Western states, China, Japan, and all states displaying an interest in this that they agree on a number of reciprocal pledges which would meet the vital interests of that region's states and universal peace. Such pledges include the promise not to create any obstacles or threats to normal trade exchange and normal use of sea routes linking that region's states with the other countries of the world.

Pledges not to create foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region, not to use or threaten to use force against that region's countries, to respect the nonaligned status chosen by them, not to involve them in military groupings with the participation of nuclear powers, and to respect the sovereign right of that region's countries to their natural resources, would also serve this goal well.

These proposals sound topical and urgent today. It is necessary to counter the imperialist doctrine of expansion and diktat vis-a-vis the countries of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf with a doctrine of peace and security designed for the long-term future.

U.S. Role Blasted

PM141432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Response to Positive Initiative"]

[Text] The positive response by the presidents of Iraq and Iran to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's appeal to halt the bombing and shelling of population centers, which has caused the death of many civilians in recent days, has inspired hope of a limitation and subsequent possible cessation of hostilities between the two countries. The report of this has been optimistically received in the UN Security Council and by the press and public in many countries.

However, by all appearances, the path toward implementing the commitments taken on by Baghdad and Tehran is not an easy one, particularly since a general worsening of the military situation in the region has taken place recently. Combat operations have been stepped up on land and in the extensive area of the Persian Gulf, where air raids have been carried out on oil tankers.

It is common knowledge that Washington has not failed to make use of the exacerbation events to dispatch its squadron to the shores of Iran and Iraq and to attempt to take the Straits of Hormuz under control, supposedly to "secure" freedom of navigation. The U.S. Navy and Air Force have in point of fact found themselves on the brink of directly participating in the hostilities. The U.S. State Department has hastened to state that the oil-rich areas of the Persian Gulf are a sphere of "vital interest" for the United States and that they are taking steps that they consider necessary.

Washington's increased activity has provoked protests in many countries, including those in the Near East, simultaneously giving people a particularly sharp reminder of the need to persistently search for ways to limit the scale of and stop the hostilities between Iran and Iraq, which have now been going on for almost 4 years. The UN secretary general's initiative is part of the effort in this direction.

It is well known that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have consistently favored a political settlement of the conflict. Thus, at thier session in Prague, the Warsaw Pact countries called for the resolution of disrupted questions between Iran and Iraq through talks. This appeal remains as topical as ever.

Iran, Iraq Battle Communiques

LD141322 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, June 14 TASS -- The High Military Command of Iraq has reported in a communique that fighting continued on different sections of the front during the past twenty-four hours. A number of enemy fortifications were destroyed by Iraqi artillery in the Maysan sector and on the northern section of the front.

The Iraqi side, the communique says, lived up to its commitment not to bomb populated localities and civilian targets.

Nicosia, June 14 TASS -- Iranian troops continued combat operations against the enemy on the souther section of the front in the area of the Fao-Basra highway. As reported by the Iranian news agency IRNA, the Iraqis surfered losses in manpower and equipment. Intensive exchange of artillery fire took place on other sections of the front. The Iranian Armed Forces, being faithful to their commitment, did not attack populated localities in Iraq, the news agency says.

[The full text of the following item is being rerun in its entirety. An excerpt of the item, minus the headline, was previously published inadvertently in this section of the 13 June issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT at the top of page H 2.]

EXCHANGE OF CABLES MARKS JORDAN NATIONAL DAY

PM121332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan a telegram conveying cordial congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity to him and the friendly Jordanian people on the country's national holiday — Independence Day and Army Day. In an answering telegram, the king of Jordan expressed sincere thanks on his own behalf and on behalf of the country's people and government, conveying best wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The telegrams express mutual confidence in the further development of relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of attaining a lasting, just peace in the Near East.

In connection with the national holiday of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordon, the USSR Council of Ministers has sent the country's prime minister, Ahmad 'Ubaydat, and the friendly Jordanian people congratulations and wishes for progress and prosperity.

In an answering telegram the Jordanian prime minister expressed great thanks for the congratulations and for his part conveyed best wishes to the USSR Council of Ministers and wished the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION TO VISIT IN JUNE

LD150602 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- A Nicaraguan delegation, led by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the leading Council of the Government for National Reconstruction Daniel Ortega, will arrive in the Soviet Union for a working visit in the second half of June, 1984, as agreed by the sides.

U.S. AGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA ESCALATING

LD131456 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Escalation of Aggression Continuing" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev:

Nicaragua's Foreign Affairs Ministry announced on Tuesday that U.S. mercenaries made another incursion inside the republic's southern region. The attack by a large grouping of bandits was supported by mortar fire from Costa Rican territory. Repulsed by units of the Sandinist People's Army, they suffered grea casualties and retreated into Costa Rica's border regions.

The foray carried out by the counter-revolutionaries shows that the United States is expanding further its aggressive actions against Nicaragua. Seeking to delude U.S. public opinion before the presidential elections, the Reagan administration has been talking much of late about its "striving for dialogue" with the Nicaraguan Government, about its desire to settle conflicts in Central America by way of talks. The recent visit to Managua by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was part of that propaganda drive.

Facts irrefutably prove that the White House continues to bank on a military solution in Central America. George Shultz advanced during his visit to the Nicaraguan capital terms for political settlement that are unacceptable for the Sandinist government. At the same time, Washington is broadening its undeclared war against Nicaragua. The point at issue is not only the further escalation of American military presence in Honduras and coastal waters off Nicaragua and the continuing intensification of criminal actions by Somozists from CIA bases in Honduras, but also the attempts to encircle Nicaragua from all sides with which the activity of American hirelings against Nicaragua's southern regions is connected.

The United States is, in fact, thwarting the persistent efforts by "Contadora Group" countries to settle the Central American crisis. The White House does not stop at gross violation of Costa Rica's neutrality in a bid to turn that country into another jumping-off ground for anti-Nicaraguan intervention. New bandit units are sent into Costa Rican regions bordering on Nicaragua. With a view to uniting under its leadership all counter-revolutionary groups, the CIA resorts to provocations of all sorts. Suffice it to recall the attempt on the life of Eden Pastora who claimed the part of lone leader of Nicaraguan counter-revolution.

Under these conditions, Nicaragua is strengthening its defences, expressing firm determination to uphold till the end its freedom and independence. The republic's leaders stressed that Nicaragua is prepared for a political settlement on the basis of the principles of mutual respect. But it will never agree to any infringement upon its sovereignty. Its people will not permit that the gains they accomplished as a result of the victory of the sandinist revolution be taken away from them.

HISTORY OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN C. AMERICA CITED

PM140837 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 June in its First Edition carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences S. Mikoyan titled "Policy of Recklessness. How the United States Is 'Saving' Central America."

Miloyan begins his article:

"Out of all the crisis situations created by Washington and posing a danger to peace, the conflict in Central America draws attention to itself by the exacerbation and expansion of military operations and the increasing involvement of the United States itself in them. Speaking recently on U.S. television about U.S. policy in Central America, President R. Reagan openly declared that military interference and aggression in that region, with the aim of stifling national liberation and revolutionary movements, is the 'legitimate right and moral duty' of the United States; 'This is demanded,' he said 'by U.S. strategic interests.'"

The author goes back to 1980 and the proclamation of the "Santa Fe Document" on inter-American policy in the eighties, traces the history of U.S. support for and involvement in El Salvador, and outlines the successes of the left-wing forces there. He then turns to Nicaragua and writes about the U.S. "undeclared war" against it, claiming that as result of it, "the Nicaraguan people have rallied around the Government of National Reconstruction and are fully resolved to worthily rebuff the aggressor." Mikoyan then examines the Grenada operation, the establishment of the Contadora Group and the efforts it is making to ease tension in the region, contrasts the latter with the work of the Kissinger commission, and concludes:

"The Central American peoples have realized that their fate can be changed only by resistance to imperialism and reaction, revolutionary actions, and cohesion in the struggle."

ECUADORAN AIDE HAS TALKS AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

PM140956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "Consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Soviet-Ecuadoran consultations on topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 11-12 June.

Taking part in the consultations were: on the Ecuadoran side Deputy Foreign Minister R. Vadez Baquero; on the Soviet side Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and department chief Yu.I. Volskiy.

R. Valdez Baquero was received by V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister. Taking part in the talks were Ecuadoran Ambassador to the USSR B. Valladares Rueda and USSR Ambassador to Ecuador F.N. Kovalev.

CHERNENKO BOOK ON PEOPLE, PARTY UNITY PUBLISHED

PM141518 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 2

[TASS report: "The Leading Force of Society"]

[Text] The book "People and Party are United. Selected Speeches and Articles" [Narod i Partiya Yediny. Izbrannyye Rechi i Statyi] by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has been published.

The anthology contains speeches, articles, and reports by Comrade K.U. Chernenko from the period between 1976 and April 1984. They reveal comprehensively and vividly the creative activity of the party and people to fulfill the decisions of the 25th and 26th Congresses, build up the economic and strengthen the defensive might of our motherland, and enhance the people's prosperity and the education of the new person, as well as the tireless struggle waged by our party and state against the threat of thermonuclear war, for lasting peace, and for consolidating socialism's positions on the international arena. All the works that have been published focus attention on the Communist Party as the leading force of our society and political and ideological vanguard of the Soviet people, and on the development of its bonds with the masses. The subject of the unity between party and people is the theme that dominates the entire anthology.

The complete range of propositions formulated in the book will make a weighty contribution to the elaboration of topical and theoretical and practical questions of party and state construction, the assertion of the collectivist style of life, and the molding of socialist awareness. The thought that runs consistently through the book is that the organic unity between continuity and innovation in posing and resolving specific questions of the building of the new society has been a distinguishing feature of the CPSU's policy at all stages of its activity.

The book profoundly reveals the purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo to improve the work of the party and state apparatus and define ways to improve further, under present-day conditions, the activity of soviets -- the USSR's political foundation and mighty instrument of socialist construction. A central position in many of the works included in the anthology, and especially in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work" delivered at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, is given to urgent questions of raising the standard and efficiency of the CPSU's ideological activity. They provide comprehensive substantiation of the fundamentally important thesis that the idea of improving the developed socialism must underlie not only theoretical work, but also all propaganda and educational work.

K.U. Chernenko's speeches and articles vividly reflect the unbreakable unity of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its struggle to safeguard peace on earth and ensure the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor in a period which is complex and abounds with acute historical events; they show how deeply the roots of detente reach, and how attractive for the peoples on earth are the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, principles which our state upholds.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

EDITORIAL ON STUDENTS' SUMMER VACATION WORK

PM131025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Semester of Maturity"]

[Text] The spring examination session is at its height in the country's VUZes.

After it, many students will be faced with another examination -- the labor examination. It is not for nothing that higher schools regard the summer as the semester of maturity. Targets that test the character, ideological tempering, and loyalty to civic duty of young men and women await the future specialists at construction sites and enterprise shops, in the grain fields, and in livestock units.

The present labor semester is noteworthy because the patriotic movement of VUZ students is 25 years old. Over these years it has become a school for the labor, civic, and moral education of young people. The all-union rally of young enthusiasts held in Alma-Ata in May noted that in that quarter of a century the labor test has been honorably passed by more than 10 million VUZ students. They have carried out construction and installation work worth almost R16 billion, produced output worth more than R3.7 billion, and have commissioned about 260,000 housing units, schools, kindergartens, and enterprise shops.

Other important lessons are also learned during the summer semesters. Collective labor in the detachment enables the students to experience in practice the great value of workers' comradeship and to sense their personal responsibility for the common success. The future specialists acquire working skills, learn to be thrifty masters, and assimilate in practice the fundamentals of financial autonomy and progressive forms of labor organization.

The results of young people's labor are especially weighty when they utilize the knowledge gained in the VUZ and perform tasks in their future specialized field. The specialized detachments of miners, metallurgists, power workers, road builders, and medics enjoy prestige among young people. Practically one out of five participants in the summer semester now works in them. As a rule, labor productivity in these detachments is 25-30 percent higher than in the others.

An effective new form of organizing the student movement -- science and production detachments -- has emerged recently. In them the future specialists are prepared for the labor semester in advance -- practically throughout the study year. Under the leadership of their lecturers they develop plans for new buildings, prototype equipment, or the modernization of enterprise shops, and work on the implementation of their plans during the summer. Last year, for example, the Latvian University's "Rebus-83" detachment completed the development of a management system for the targeted comprehensive programs of sectors of the republic's national economy. The "Nauka" detachment from Stavropol's Agricultural Institute developed a range of machines for cultivating vegetable seedlings. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Komsomol Central Committee must do everything to encourage the students' creative initiative and constantly improve the structure of the youth labor movement, giving preference to the most effective forms of detachment organization.

It is well known that labor is a young person's first mentor. Targeted vocational training must be an essential continuation of these lessons. Unfortunately, the students' efforts are frequently used irrationally because not all of them are trained in the methods and skills of construction and worker trades. Concern for their training must be shown by the "client" sectoral departments. The Ministries of Railways and Communications, for example, eagerly organize the students' "labor study." But there are also examples of another kind. The Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises for example, are still incapable of organizing a well thought-out system for the vocational training of students taking part in the construction of housing and industrial projects. As a result both production and education suffer.

The energy and enthusiasm with which the students strive to participate in the country's labor concerns are a valuable asset of our society. The young people are motivated by feelings of Soviet patriotism, Komsomol honor, and civic-mindedness. This is why it is necessary to observe strictly the principle of voluntarism when forming the detachments. However, this principle is still often breached. Last year students at the Siberian Metallurgical Institute (in the city of Novokuznetsk) were put down for detachments at the rector's orders. VUZes under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry were bureaucratic in their approach and sent students to do so-called "compulsory labor" [otrabotka]. VUZ rectorates and party committees must monitor carefully the terms on which applications to join the fighers of the student construction detachments are accepted and most monitor whether the principle of voluntariness is observed.

The results of each labor semester depend on its successful start. Preparing the work front for the detachments, ensuring that they are supplied with construction materials, machines, mechanisms, special clothing, and consumer services, and organizing catering and opportunities for active leisure acquires equal importance. Responsibility for this rests with the enterprises and organizations hosting the higher school students. The economic leaders must observe the contractual obligations they have assumed and seek their unconditional fulfillment.

The summer semester calls for the further augmenting of the labor accomplishments. Let each student volunteer in the summer labor routine feel that he is a full worker of the 5-year plan, let him feel with a sense of legitimate pride his own contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

ARMENIAN PROSECUTOR NOTES ECONOMIC ABUSES

GF130600 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 26 May 84 p 2

[Article by G. Sarkisyan, Kamo inter-rayon prosecutor]

[Excerpts] The Kamo Inter-rayon Procuracy and other rayon juridiciary organs have considerably increased their struggle to consolidate socialist justice, state and labor discipline, and to halt offenses.

Over the past 3 years, with the cooperation of the party, soviet and public organizations, over 200 planned and surprise investigations have been organized in various economic locations. Much evidence has been revealed regarding violations of laws, approval of unlawful acts, waste assimilation, mismanagement and exploitation of official posts. They have been reviewed in various circles and approximately 250 individuals, including officials have been subjected to criminal, material, party and administrative responsibility.

For violating the output plan, the Kamo Finished Goods Factory was paying up to R100,000 fines annually. After an investigation was carried out by the procuracy, the issue was reviewed and the culprits in the city soviet executive committee and the factory were punished and measures were taken to improve the situation.

It is true that the fines have been reduced by half, but there are still many. The studies show that the organizations supplying raw materials are also responsible for it. It is sufficient to note that on the basis of the factory's complaints a R38,200 fine has been levied on the suppliers of the "Haykordzvadsk" base of the Armenian SSR Trade Ministery; the base itself must pay a fine of R17,000.

The low quality of output production uncovered at a meat combine resulted in R321,000 worth of economic sanctions being implemented against the enterprise last year. For the achievement of positive results toward the improvement of output quality, the sanction was removed by the Armenian Administration for State Standards.

Due to waste, assimilation, plundering and exploitation, 25 criminal sentences were issued by the internal affairs department and procuracy during the past 3 years. A total of 31 workers have been sentenced.

There are also other issues worthy of attention, the solution for which is not only the intervention of the procuracy, rayon party and soviet organizations, but also that of the corresponding republic organs; they often have shortcomings in this regard. In the sovkhozes of our rayon which are 2,300 to 2,600 meters above sea level, there are no stables or simple types of shelters in some locations. As a result, a total of 4,000 to 5,000 lambs are dying of cold and frost during the year. In order to evade responsibility, the sovkhozes are resorting to various means and faking evidence. They rayon farms are losing R500-600,000 annually.

The other issue is the incomprehensible indifference and bureaucratism displayed by individual departments toward the investigations carried out by the rayon procuracy and by the intervention of other administrative organs. The Agriculture Ministry and Administration took 210 days to investigate the warning received on financial and economic violations in Lanchaghpuyr Sovkhoz and 3-4 months to investigate the shortage of grass in Sarukhan Sovkhoz. Recently a warning was received on additional cost registrations and other violations at the installations of Kamo No 28 Construction and Installation Trust of the Rural Construction Ministry. In order to simplify the evidence a specialized checkup was required; however, the trust and the ministry told the procuracy that they do not have individuals free to do the work and thus cannot make checks. The question is where to find specialists to check the warning.

The final assessment of the supervision by the procuracy is decided by its efficiency. Regardless of the achievements in this sector, the Kamo inter-rayon procuracy and other rayon juridical organs have the serious tasks of strengthening work and state discipline. It is necessary to further wage a flexible and effective struggle against every violation of state discipline, against those who trample upon socialist lawfulness, register additional sums, turn a blind eye and allow various abuses.

MVD LINKS WITH VOLUNTEER MILITIA DISCUSSED

PM140925 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Guarding Law and Order"]

[Text] A scientific and practical conference on "The Further Expansion of Cooperation Between MVD Organs and the Volunteer People's Militia in Light of the Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Resolution 'On the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the Volunteer People's Militia for the Protection of Public Law and Order'" was held at the USSR MVD in Moscow. A report on additional ways to expand cooperation between MVD organs and the Volunteer People's Militia was delivered by Lieutenant General of the Militia B.K. Yelisov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

D. A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, addressed the conference. Leading workers from the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments took part in the conference's work.

DISMISSAL OF BAPTIST ELECTRICIAN JUSTIFIED

PM141431 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 13 June carries on page 2, under the rubric "The Individual in the Collective," A 1,200-word article by Ye. Zhaplov, staffer of the Tolyatti newspaper ZA KOMMUNISM, datelined Tolyatti and titled "A Sin Against Conscience," about his investigation of the dismissal of Raisa Trofimovna Kuropatkina from her job as electrical fitter at the Volga truck plant. He says: "More than 10 years ago, the Ufa Technological Institute graduate suddenly started to frequent the prayer house, following in the footsteps of her mother, a practicing Baptist." He describes the reaction of Kuropatkina's husband, and goes on: "It was, of course, sad for the colleagues around her to see how someone withdraws into a narrow, dark world created by a diseased imagination, how yesterday's aktivist retires from public life. They lamented that they had let slip a person who was generally not bad. They tried to talk with Raisa Trofimovna heart to heart, but in vain. And then they left her alone. To believe or not is, in the end a matter for everyone's conscience. It is well known that in our country freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution, and the law provides for just punishment for encroaching on this right."

Zhaplov lists Kuropatkina's faults, saying that she "left the shop whenever she wanted to," complained about her colleagues' attitudes, and then, "as a sign of protest," left the trade union. He speaks of the sick leave and benefits Kuropatkina had enjoyed earlier, contrasting them with the "mountain of documents specifying instances of her violations of production discipline and unjustified refusals to execute her work duties," and gives one example of her complaining first about being assigned responsible work, then about having to do "less skilled" work. "People made concessions, closed their eyes to her whims -- they did not want to provide pretext for her to expatiate about 'persecution for the faith.'" But eventually, after "refusing yet again to fulfill daily production targets, she was severely reprimanded." The author then says that Kuropatkina was dismissed 10 February 1984 for "systematic failure to execute production duties without valid reasons" and concludes by rejecting her claims that she was the victim of "persecution."

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD230935 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Kazakh SSR -- The Supreme Soviet Presidium announces the appointment of Oktyabr Ivanovich Zheltikov as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appoints Anatoliy Radionovich Karavayev as minister of motor transportation of the Kazakh SSR.

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Comrade Vladimir Kasymovich Kadyrbayev of his duties as Kazakh SSR minister of motor transportation, due to his transfer to another post.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL RETIRES -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Konstantin Oganesovich Marutyan of his duties as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs due to retirement. [Text] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 May 84 p 2 GF]

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY GROUP DISCUSSES TASKS

PM140838 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 2

[Yu. Savin report: "In the Interests of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] An enlarged Collegium session of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] has discussed tasks in improving economic work in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the propositions and conclusions set forth in the reports and speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session noted that enterprises and organizations within the system are implementing definite measures to enhance the efficiency of their activity and strengthen the economy. Over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the plans for the supply of all types of production equipment for agriculture, the production growth rate, and the target for labor productivity growth were fulfilled on the whole. Many technical and economic indicators have been improved. Mutual economic relations with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes serviced are improving.

At the same time, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, noted in his report that many enterprises and organizations within the system still have not reorganized their work in light of the new demands. By no means everywhere is proper attention paid to the efficient exploitation of the production equipment's potential.

As is known, the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex focused especially on the question of mutual relations between farms and the organizations which service them. Here much depends on improved planning. The session emphasized where agro-industrial associations are functioning, all planning work must be oriented toward the best possible satisfaction of the needs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises.

The best results are achieved where the observance of contract discipline is strictly monitored. However, proper attention is not being paid to this aspect of work everywhere. The need was stressed to strictly abide by the new resolution on procedure for the conclusion and execution of contracts and the new standardized contract which provide for enhanced responsibility on the part of Selkhoztekhnika for the violation of contract obligations. A most important task is the all-around improvement of the quality of repair work and technical servicing of machines and equipment.

The session devoted much time to questions of the specialization and concentration of production, establishment of the machine and tractor pool, reconditioning of used components, and reduction of production costs and overheads. Those who addressed the session spoke of great reserves for labor productivity growth through better organization, an enhanced level of mechanization, and the introduction of the collective contract and financial autonomy.

The need was especially stressed at the session to utilize all reserves and potential for improving the readiness of machinery for this year's harvest and organizing efficient supplies and servicing of production equipment during the harvest. The formation of Selkhoztekhnika harvesting-and-transport detachments and mobile teams to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes with repairs of complex machinery was also discussed. Transport demands greater attention.

Taking part in the Collegium's work was A.D. Budyka, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION VIEWS CURRENT TASKS

PM140946 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jun 84 p 3

[TASS report: "At a Session of the Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex at its latest session approved the initiative of the Vyazemskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association in Smolensk Oblast to accelerate the construction of machine depots. The rayon's soviet and agricultural organs have decided to complete setting up machine depots on all farms over a 2-year period and to build 8 depots in 1984 and 11 in 1985. In conjunction with leaders and specialists from Vyazma's agricultural enterprises, the administration for the supply of production equipment for agriculture, construction and road organizations, and industrial enterprises, all questions connected with elaborating design estimate documentation and choosing and clearing land for machine depots were quickly resolved and schedules were approved for the gradual execution of work: transporting materials, constructing hard-surface areas, hangars, and warehouses, and installing equipment for cleaning and maintaining machines. Use is made of all reserves and potential to carry out this work, including the aid of patron enterprises and organizations and the transportation of sovkhozes and motor pools.

The commissions of union republic councils of ministers' presidiums on questions of the agro-industrial complex, the councils of republic (ASSR), kray, and oblast agro-industrial associations, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and other interested ministries and departments are instructed to support this initiative in every possible way and to take measures to accelerate the construction of machine depots on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A report was heard from USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats on the use by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of additional resources received in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. It was noted that the increase in purchase prices and the introduction of price supplements has promoted a growth in the production of agricultural products. Last year sales to the state of meat, milk, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit increased. Business financial activity has improved significantly and income has grown. The bulk of this income has been channeled into expanding production.

At the same time agro-industrial associations in a number of union republics are still not devoting the proper attention to the rational and effective use of profits earned. On some kolkhozes and sovkhozes labor remuneration is outstripping productivity growth and funds are allowed to be diverted for purposes unconnected with agricultural production. Not all farms in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, and Georgian SSR's have attained a high level of profitability.

The commissions of union republic councils of ministers' presidiums on questions of the agroindustrial complex, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Gosbank have been instructed to take concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to set up effective monitoring of the implementation locally of measures ensuring intensive farming methods, a reduction in output prime cost, and an intensification of the economy and thrift regime.

'rogress in preparing sugar industry enterprises for the 1984 harvest processing ;eason was discussed. The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and union republic ıinistries of the food industry have been instructed to bring these enterprises into 'ull readiness on schedule and to take measures to create additional raw material 'eception centers in order to reduce product transportation distances.

'he commission defined measures to develop the network of processing enterprises and 'rocurement centers and bring them nearer to areas of agricultural production. The ıttention of the agro-industrial complex's ministries and departments was drawn to the ınconditional fulfillment of the targets to develop the production capacities estab-.ished by the USSR Food Program.

)FFICIALS MARK LAND RECLAMATION WORKERS DAY

'M131457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading "3 June Is Land Reclamation Workers Day"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark Land Reclamation Workers Day was held 1 June in ſoscow.

I.E. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, delivered the 'eport.

!aking part in the meeting were Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of ſinisters, V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural and Food ndustry Department, and leaders of central ministries and departments.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

RSFSR DEPUTY MINISTER ON SATELLITE TV NETWORK

PM131106 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview, in response to readers' letters, with V.N. Mantsev, RSFSR first deputy minister of communications, by M. Krushinskiy: "On Postal Routes"]

[Excerpt] [Krushinskiy] You mentioned space communication facilities....

[Mantsev] Without them the current development of television broadcasting would be unthinkable. Today 90 percent of the RSFSR population receive television broadcasts, and over 70 percent receive two channels. The communication system using the Ekran artificial earth satellite has made it possible to resolve this task in regions of Siberia, the Far North, and parts of the Far East, encompassing in all almost 20 million people. Last year alone Ekran equipment went into service in 425 population centers, and it is now in operation in 2,100 centers in all.

This work is continuing, and at the same time ground receiving stations are being built for another space communications system -- the Moskva. In the RSFSR 95 such stations are already in operation. Thanks to them Yakutiya, Khabarovsk and Maritime Kray, and Chita and Amur Oblast inhabitants last year became able to receive two Central Television channels. Work is now under way to provide Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and Magadan Oblasts with these broadcasts in 1985. I must note that building a Moskva station involves considerable expenditure and we cannot manage without the assistance of local party and soviet organizations.

'SCIENCE AND LIFE' EXAMINES KEMEROVO POLLUTION

OW150203 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0835 GMT on 8 June carries its weekly 30-minute "Science and Life" program which is devoted the problem of environmental protection and atmospheric pollution in Kemerovo city. After showing smoking chimneys of many enterprises in Kemerovo and noting that many of them are chemical industry enterprises, the program turns to an interview with Viktor Sergeyevich Urayskiy, first deputy chairman of the Kemerovo Oblispolkom. After noting that the problem of pollution was addressed by the CPSU Politburo in January in response to numerous complaints of citizens, Urayskiy notes that leaders of several ministries, particularly of the chemical industry, have been invited to visit Kemerovo to discuss the issue and seek solutions.

Urayskiy notes that the problem is particularly acute during still weather when pollutants accumulate in the atmosphere. He adds that "so far we have not been able to solve this problem in coordination with the ministries." As video shows further scenes of Kemerovo and smoking chimneys, the narrator notes that many leaders in the production sphere do not regard the problem of pollution seriously enough and "concentrate on increasing production, often showing no concern for what their enterprises discharge into rivers and the air."

Video shows devices installed in Kemerovo streets to take automatic readings of air pollution, and a laboratory studying the problem. As video shows a body of reddish water where waste from the Karbolit plant is discharged, Meritorious RSFSR Physician Matalasova notes that this discharge pollutes the underground water table and "is a big disgrace that must be liquidated." Chief engineer of the Karbolit plant Stepanov comments on the construction of incinerators at the plant to destroy waste and eliminate the pools of polluted water, while pointing out partly completed concrete structures.

Video then cuts to a studio panel group consisting of M.N. Levchenko, chief of the safety equipment and nature protection administration of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry; V.S. Smetanin, chief of the Planning and Capital Construction Administration of that ministry: and V. F. Rostunov, Lenin Prize winner and chief of the Science and Technology Administration. Levchenko notes that production at old enterprises is being curtailed and discharge of waste has not increased since 1970. He adds that discharge into the atmosphere has been reduced 8-10 percent in this time.

Smetanin notes that a reconstruction plan is being implemented and that some R260 million will be invested in this during the current 5-year plan.

Video cuts to a group discussing the reconstruction plan. Meritorious Physician Matalasova notes that reconstruction plans for the Karbolit plant do not envisage relocation, which she feels is necessary to protect a large residential area around the present plant. Deputy General Director of the Karbolit plant Krakhmalets disputes this, saying that with new technologies the enterprise will be within prescribed pollution limits. This is disputed with evidence from the plant's own statistics by an unidentified woman in the group.

Returning to the studio panel, Rostunov notes the problem of "old production processes" in the chemical industry and how to eliminate them or reconstruct them. He adds that one benefit of reconstruction is expanded production and elimination of pollution.

Video cuts to a meeting with M.M. Gramin, director of an aniline dyes plant, where the plant's reconstruction, relocation, and introduction of additional production lines is debated. Gramin supports construction of a new plant for production of superplasticizers, while Kemerovo city representatives, including Matalasova, heatedly call for relocation of the aniline dyes plant and construction of new facilities beyond city limits.

Returning to the studio panel, Rostunov is asked if there are chemical industry enterprises in the USSR today that operate without waste, as scientists had predicted 10-20 years ago. Rostunov notes that this question is being discussed by ministry specialists and plans were formulated in 1983 to achieve this. He adds that, potentially, the Soviet chemical industry can achieve this aim. To a question on cooperation with Soviet scientists in this sphere, he replies that "in a few days a joint meeting of the collegium of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences will be held to sum up results of cooperation and determine further ways for its development." He lauds the contribution of scientists to solving environmental protection problems in the industry.

In conclusion, the narrator, journalist B. Goldayev, says that the program will return to Kemerovo at a later date to see what progress has been made.

SOROKIN ON ROLE OF ARMY, NAVY KOMSOMOL

PM141115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Beneath the Order-Bearing Banner"]

[Excerpts] In July it will be 60 years since the day when, at its sixth congress, the Komsomol acquired a lofty title -- Leninist. The behests of the great leader of the revolution have become a norm of life and part of the flesh and blood of many millions of young Soviet patriots, and primarily those among them who are executing their foremost civic duty by serving in the Army and Navy. The fifth All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries was held on the eve of this memorable event.

Having discussed the tasks stemming from the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and the report by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, the conference drew up recommendations for enhancing the role of Army and Navy Komsomol organizations in the struggle to achieve high standards of combat readiness, firm military discipline, and further improvement of all educational work with servicemen.

It is well known that it is the people who make or break any cause. "Lenin's behest 'Learn military work properly!'," K.U. Chernenko said at the conference, "should be the pivot around which all work by the Army Komsomol is organized." And what does it mean to learn military work properly under the present conditions? It means primarily to nurture within oneself the qualities of defender of the motherland, to be devoted to the cause of communism, and to be an intelligent and courageous specialist and a perfect master of combat equipment. If you are a Missile Forces serviceman, for example, to be able to hit the target with the first missile, if a marksman -- with the first shot, and if you are a bomber pilot -- on the first run and in the briefest possible time.

The conference also heard a report delivered by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The conference recommended to the Army and Navy Komsomol organizations a broad range of measures aimed at achieving an abrupt acceleration of educational work among the young servicemen. The main thing here is to aim for organic unity between ideological education work and the practice of daily service in every event and in all our activity. It is especially important in this work to nurture among young servicemen profound ideological commitment, a high level of political awareness, and personal responsibility for the cause of the country's defense. It is important for all young servicemen to be imbued with understanding of the sanctity of military duty -- a sublime and honorable duty -- and observe it strictly. This is the foundationof the young soldiers' active stance in life. Military youth must be influenced with due consideration given to the personal characteristics of soldiers and officers, the specific features of their service duties, their functional obligations, and the tasks facing the units and subunits. It is necessary to bear in mind the multinational character and varying age groups of most soldiers' collectives. Ideological-education work is the basis for strengthening military discipline, improving professional training, and tempering the alloy of the high degree of availability of technical equipment, military skills, and indomitable morale of troops and naval forces. That is why it must be at the forefront of work by Komsomol organizations on ships and in units.

Much has to be done by our Komsomol organizations to ensure that all young servicemen observe strictly and accurately the rules and regulations established by Soviet laws and military regulations. It is insufficient to simply understand the importance of and need for discipline.

What is required is that each serviceman observes unconditionally the rules and regulations, with the Komsomol members setting an example of high discipline always and everywhere.

The preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the resolution adopted in this connection by the CPSU Central Committee require the military Komsomol to launch wide propaganda of the Leninist ideas on war, the Army, the defense of the socialist fatherland, and the role of the Soviet Armed Forces in determining the future of soeical progress. It is necessary to step up the exposure of the aggressive and antipopular ideology and policy of imperialism, and of U.S. imperialism in particular. Specific instances of heroism and the life of war veterans must be used to inculcate in young people a love for the Armed Forces and military service.

At this point I would like to appeal to the local soviets, their deputies, DOSAAF organizations, and creative unions to give comprehensive assistance to Army and Navy Komsomol members and strengthen and develop patronage ties with units and ships.

The Army and Navy Komsomol marches in the vanguard in mastering combat equipment and weapons. Komsomol members are the pioneers of socialist competition. Young people's creative initiatives sprang up in their hundreds during the all-Army competition under the slogan "Be on guard, constantly prepared to defend the gains of socialism!" It is very important that these initiatives do not dry up or get overshadowed by manifestations of red tape and bureaucracy. Much depends here on the style of activity of the Komsomol committees and bureaus, units, and subunits themselves. The main thing is to overcome excessive organization and ostentation, get rid of "worn out" and hackneyed methods and means of work, and display more innovation and creativity.

There has been universal support and approval in the Army and Navy for the proposal, put forward by the conference, that the best units and ships in a military district, fleet, or branch of the Armed Forces should include all those that carry honorary titles -- guards titles, units and ships awarded orders, banners, and the USSR Defense Minister's pennant "For Courage and Military Valor," and subunits whose roll-call includes in perpetuity the names of heroes of the Soviet Union. The implementation of this proposal would make it possible to raise combat training and the combat readiness of the Army and Navy to a new, higher level of quality.

New, complex, fascinating tasks face the Armed Services Komsomol. Their fulfillment will be that much more successful if more effective leadership of the Komsomol is provided by political organs, party organizations, and Communists working in the Komsomol. Party leadership is the course of strength for the Komsomol's organizations.

KURKOTKIN ATTENDS PIPE-LAYING EXERCISE

PM140905 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 June in its Second Edition carries on its front page a report by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin from the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District under the headline "Main Line," which states that "Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services" attended a pipeline laying exercise between a railroad station and the coast performed by a pipeline battalion on an unspecified date in the Transcaucasus Military District. "After the exercise" he "thanked the battalion's personnel."